FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1985

Hijacking of Italian Cruise Ship

Palestinian commandos who hijacked an Italian cruise ship in the Mediterranean have threatened to start executing U.S. passengers aboard unless Egyptian radio and television broadcast their demands, AFP reported citing radio messages monitored in Israel. The *Achille Lauro* was hijacked between Alexandria and Port Said on 7 October. The news agency said the hijackers have threatened to blow up the ship and its passengers if Israel does not release 50 Palestinian prisoners and if Italy does not release "some" Palestinian prisoners it has detained. It also reported that the hijackers had threatened to blow up the ship if any ship or plane approached the vessel.

Cairo radio reported the hijacking without mentioning the hijackers' demands and without noting that the incident occurred after the ship docked at Alexandria. Egyptian President Mubarak said, "We are following this issue to see a solution to the problem," Cairo domestic reported. A "responsible source" in the Foreign Ministry said, "Egypt strongly condemns the hijacking...," the radio later reported.

The Israeli Cabinet met briefly to discuss recent "terrorist" incidents, including the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner. Interviewed following the session by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres noted that the "boat is outside our territorial waters and we have not received any request on the subject." In Rome, Italian leaders held emergency talks on the crisis and ordered military units on the alert, according to ANSA.

The Voice of Lebanon reported the ship's arrival off the Syrian coast and said the hijackers have demanded that ambassadors from the United Kingdom, FRG, Italy, and the United States board an International Red Cross vessel which would transport them alongside the cruise ship in order to begin negotiations. As the deadline for the ambassadors' arrival passed, the radio later reported, one of the hijackers was quoted as saying: We will follow him with another in a few minutes. The radio linked this to the deadline and concluded that a hostage had been executed.

For the PLO's part, a PLO spokesman in Tunis declared that the PLO has nothing to do with the seizure of the ship by "self-styled" Palestinians, according to AFP. While the agency noted that the commandos have claimed they belong to the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), a PLF information official in Damascus cited by Radio Monte Carlo denied that the PLF is involved in the hijacking. However, the PLF is split into several factions, the radio pointed out.

Israel

The IDF apprehended a terrorist squad in the Hebron hills the night of 6 October, killing four of its members and seriously wounding a fifth, Jerusalem radio announced. The Israeli authorities believe that the squad was responsible for killing 5 Israelis and wounding 18 others in attacks since May 1984 and that it received money and orders from PLO officials in Jordan, according to the radio.

Egypt

Relations With PLO — Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis for the second time in 2 days, MENA reported. Al-Baz expressed Egypt's support for the Palestinian people in the wake of Israel's raid on PLO headquarters, the agency reported, and 'Arafat thanked him for Egypt's "solid stand." While sources cited by AFP claimed that Al-Baz told Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali that President Husni Mubarak wants to visit Tunis soon to discuss the raid with Tunisian officials and 'Arafat, MENA announced that the report was "completely baseless." Meanwhile, Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, praised Egypt's condemnation of the Israeli attack in remarks reported by MENA following a meeting with Mubarak in Cairo.

Relations With Sudan — During current Egyptian-Sudanese military talks in Cairo, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah stressed that the defense pact with Sudan still stands and that Egypt is ready to develop it, SUNA reported. Abu Ghazalah also expressed concern about the conditions that Sudan deems necessary for its stability and security.

Libya

Explosions in Athens — Bombs exploded at the Libyan Consulate and the Libyan Airlines offices in Athens, according to Athens radio. The first bomb went off in the airline office causing considerable damage but no casualties, while the explosion at the Consulate caused only minor damage.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes launched a "devastating" raid on Khark Island's "rubble" 7 October, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio announced. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that Iranian artillery fire destroyed an Iraqi radar site in Al Faw.

The second stage of Iranian naval exercises in the Strait of Hormuz was an "absolute success" and demonstrated the Navy's "conspicuous power," Tehran radio reported.

Afghanistan

A DRA court sentenced five men to death for planting a bomb in Mazar-e Sharif last June that killed or wounded 56 people, Kabul radio reported. The Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with Pakistan over cross-border shelling that killed eight Afghans in Barikowt 30 September, the radio noted.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 195 8 October 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Reportage on Hijacking of Italian Cruise Ship *[AFP]* ..... A 1
  - Hijackers Identified *[EFE]* ..... A 1
  - 'Source' on Original Targets *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
  - PLO Denies Responsibility *[AFP]* ..... A 2
  - 'Arafat Ready to Mediate *[KYODO]* ..... A 2
  - PLO Attempts to Mediate *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
  - PLF Faction Statement *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
  - PFLP Denies Involvement *[KUNA]* ..... A 3
  - Ship Off Syrian Coast *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 3
  - Deadline Set *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 3
  - Hostage Said Killed *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 3
  - Negotiators Approach *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 3
- Italy Reports Further on Hijacked Cruise Ship *[cross-reference]* ..... A 3
- PLO Admits Responsibilty for Jerusalem Explosion *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
- 'Arafat Comments on 7 Oct Explosion in Jerusalem *[AFP]* ..... A 4
- PLO Spokesman Says Armed Struggle To Escalate *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
- Al-Baz Meets With 'Arafat in Tunis 6-7 Oct *[MENA]* ..... A 4
  - Further Details *[MENA]* ..... A 4
- PLO's Salah Khalaf Discusses Israeli Raid *[Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 5
- DFLP Issues Statement on U.S. Vote Abstention *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 7
- 'Arafat Receives Phone Call From Iraqi Leader *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 7
- ICO's Pirzada Condemns Tunis Raid, U.S. Support *[Jeddah 'UKAZ 3 Oct]* ..... A 7
- PLO Radio Comments on Shootings in Sinai *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 7
- 'Arafat: U.S. Reneged on Pledge To Talk to Delegation *[Cairo AL-AKHBAR 26 Sep]* ..... A 8
- PLO Forces Attack Military Vehicle in West Bank *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 9

OPEC AFFAIRS

- Kuwait Minister Says OPEC Nearing 'Critical Stage' *[KUNA]* ..... B 1
- UAE Oil Minister Discusses Opec Issues *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 5 Oct]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

- GCC Chiefs of Staff Hold Fifth Meeting ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

- Minister Addresses UN Session on Israeli Attack *[GULF DAILY NEWS 8 Oct]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

- Amir Talks With Soviet Ambassador 8 Oct ..... C 1
- December Visit by USSR Defense Minister Likely ..... C 2
- Minister Discusses Ties With Turkish Counterpart ..... C 2
- Finance Chief Leaves for Seoul Economic Meeting ..... C 2
- U.S. 'Hostility' to Arab Cause Seen in Raid ..... C 2

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From Iranian President ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet 'Condemns, Denounces' Israeli Attack ..... C 2
- 'UKAZ on Raid *[2 Oct]* ..... C 3

UAE

Official Receives Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister ..... C 4
Paper Parallels U.S. Arab Stance With Vietnam ..... C 4

PDRY

PFLP's Habash Arrives, Comments on Israeli Raid ..... C 4
- Chairman Receives Habash ..... C 4

Chairman Cables GDR's Honecker on Anniversary ..... C 5

YAR

Further Reaction to Israeli Raid in Tunisia ..... C 5
- Raid Denounced to U.S. Envoy ..... C 5
- Council Statement on Attack ..... C 5
- Foreign Minister on Raid ..... C 6

EGYPT

Reportage on Hijacking of Ship by Palestinians ..... D 1
- Mubarak Comments ..... D 1
- Foreign Ministry Source Remarks ..... D 1
- Ship Not in Territorial Waters ..... D 1
- Mubarak Receives Italian Message ..... D 1
- Information Director Interviewed *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... D 1

Reaction to Israeli Raid on Tunisia Reported ..... D 2
- Mubarak Messages to Sudan, Oman ..... D 2
- Notes Sent to European Leaders ..... D 2
- Condemned by Liberal Party *[AL-AKHBAR 3 Oct]* ..... D 2
- Severing of Israeli Ties Urged *[AL-WAFD 3 Oct]* ..... D 2
- Opposition Delegation to Tunisia ..... D 3
- Denounced by Trade Unions ..... D 3

Funeral Held for Two 'Martyrs' of Israeli Raid ..... D 3
Mubarak Delivers 6 October Anniversary Speech ..... D 4
Defense Minister Discusses U.S., Gulf War ..... D 5
Defense Minister Discusses Regional Situation ..... D 6
Defense Minister Reaffirms Sudanese Defense Pact *[SUNA]* ..... D 7
Second Round of Military Talks With Sudan Begins ..... D 7
- Sudanese Transport Minister on Mubarak Meeting ..... D 7
- Ends Visit, Departs ..... D 8

PLO Official Hani al-Hasan Meets Mubarak ..... D 8
- Praises Stance on Israeli Raid ..... D 8

Report of Mubarak Visit to Tunis Denied ..... D 8

JORDAN

PRC Delegation Arrives on 2-Week Visit ..... F 1
Shakir-led Military Delegation Leaves for Egypt ..... F 1

LEBANON

- Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets G 1
  - Labor Minister, Suslikov Meet G 1
  - Suslikov Remarks G 1
  - Nasirite Leader Comments *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 1
  - Phalange Leader Remarks G 1
- Clashes in Beirut Refugee Camps Reported G 1
  - Caused by Factional Differences G 2
  - Cease-Fire Reached G 2
  - Situation 'Relatively Calm' G 2
  - Cease-Fire Violated G 2
  - Amal Centers Attacked G 2
- 'Guarded Calm' Prevails G 2
- Al-Jumayyil Receives Call From Syria's Al-Asad G 2
- Al-Jumayyil, Urquhart Discuss UN Forces' Mandate G 3
- Junblatt Discusses Unity at Mountain Rally *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 3
- Sham'un Hopes To Meet Minister Junblatt Soon G 3
- Hizballah's Fadlallah, Amal's Birri Interviewed *[Budapest Television]* G 3
- Karami, Junblatt, Birri, Others Interviewed *[Budapest Television]* G 4
- Army Positions in Mountains Under Gunfire G 5
- Foreign Ministry, Turkey Discuss Property G 6
- Resistance Group Attacks Israeli-Lahd Position G 6
  - Attacks Continue 6, 7 Oct G 6

SYRIA

- Al-Asad Exchanges Cables With Soviet Leaders H 1
- Al-Asad Makes Official Visit to Czechoslovakia *[cross-reference]* H 1
  - AL-BA'TH on CSSR Visit H 1
- Rally Marks Anniversary of October War H 2

ISRAEL

- Reportage on Hijacking of Italian Ship I 1
  - Cabinet Meets; Beilin Reports I 1
  - Peres on Situation I 1
  - No Request To Release Terrorists I 1
  - Envoy Ron Briefed by Andreotti I 1
- IDF Forces Kill 4 Terrorists on Mt Hebron I 2
  - 'Believed' Linked to PLO I 2
  - Peres Congratulates IDF I 2
- Egyptian Consul Reports on Ra's Al-Burqa' Incident I 2
- Peres Rejects European Criticism of Tunis Raid *[DPA]* I 3
- FRG's Von Weizsaecker Arrival Reported I 3
- AL-SHA'B on U.S. Security Council Abstention *[6 Oct]* I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- FLN Group Holds Lengthy Talks With 'Arafat Q 1
- Foreign Minister's New York Talks Detailed *[EL MOUDJAHID 29 Sep]* Q 1
- Messaadia Discusses Relations With Soviet Envoy Q 1
- Agreements Signed With Burundi Party, Assembly Q 1

LIBYA

- AL-AHRAM on Libyan-USSR Joint Naval Operations *[6 Oct]* Q 2
- Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on 'Vengeance Day' in Darnah Q 2

Attends Rally in Ajdabiya ..... Q 3
U.S. Abstained on UN Vote To Please Zionists ..... Q 3
JANA Cites Tunisian Movement on Israeli Aggression ..... Q 3
Guinea-Bissau Defense Minister Departs Tripoli ..... Q 4

MOROCCO

Filali Urges UN To Settle Saharan Conflict ..... Q 4
Filali, Libyan Counterpart View UN Deliberations ..... Q 4
Saudi Arabia's Yamani Arrives for Arab Meeting ..... Q 5
Diplomatic Ties With Thailand Established 4 Oct ..... Q 5

SUDAN

Coup Suspects Reportedly Confess To Involvement ..... Q 5
Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Message From Mubarak ..... Q 5
Defense Minister on Soviet Mission, South *[AFP]* ..... Q 5
SPLA Operations in Southern Upper Nile Areas *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 6
Daf'allah on Upcoming Visits to Egypt, U.S., UK ..... Q 6
Libyan Delegation Concludes Visit, Leaves Khartoum ..... Q 7

TUNISIA

Mubarak Reportedly Asks To Visit To Discuss Crisis *[AFP]* ..... Q 7
Demonstrators Protesting Israeli Raid Arrested *[AFP]* ..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Deplores Reports of Atrocities in Uganda *[DAILY NATION 7 Oct]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Gani Appointed Forces Commander ..... R 1

TANZANIA

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives in Dar es Salaam ..... R 1
Zanzibar President Urges Private Initiative *[PANA]* ..... R 1

UGANDA

Democratic Party Statement Calls for Cease-Fire *[SUNA]* ..... R 2
Internal Minister Appointed Acting Prime Minister ..... R 2
Minister Says Museveni 'Perpetrating Instability' ..... R 2
Government Troops Reportedly Shell Museveni Forces *[SUNA]* ..... R 3
Government Troops Launch 'Orgy of Killing, Rape' *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 8 Oct]* ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre, Nucci Meet; Libyan Summit Possible *[AFP]* ..... S 1

GABON

National Party To Elect Regional Bureaus *[AFP]* ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

France's Nucci Arrives, Presents Vegetable Seeds ..... T 1
Minister on Reinstatement of Civil Servants ..... T 1
Houphouet-Boigny's Aspirations Examined *[CARREFOUR AFRICAIN 20 Sep]* ..... T 1

GHANA

Government Concludes Aid Agreements With Japan ..... T 2
World Bank To Spend $127 Million on Highway ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

Speaker Opens National Assembly Session ..... T 2

LIBERIA

LAP Instructed To Cancel Rally Due to Doe Visit ..... T 4
Secom To Give Parties More Details on Elections ..... T 4
Immigration To Search Foreigners for Voter Cards ..... T 4

MALI

France's Nucci Brings Seeds for Off-Season Crops ..... T 4
    Meets With Ministers ..... T 5

NIGERIA

Two Britons Sentenced in Aircraft Theft ..... T 5
Papers Criticize Minister's Remarks on IMF Loan ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Further Reportage on Visit by Tanzania's Nyerere ..... U 1
    Asks Cuba for Continued Aid *[Dar es Salaam]* ..... U 1
    Nyerere Speaks at Rally ..... U 1
    Dos Santos Speaks at Banquet ..... U 1
    Nyerere Banquet Speech ..... U 3
    Nyerere Awarded Medal ..... U 5
    Nyerere Visits Troops *[Dar es Salam]* ..... U 6
    Joint Communique Issued ..... U 6
Visiting OAU Chairman Meets With Dos Santos *[PANA]* ..... U 8
    Comments on Talks, Departs *[PANA]* ..... U 9
UK Europarliament Member on Visit to UNITA Base *[BBC World Service]* ..... U 9

BOTSWANA

OAU Chairman Diouf Leaves for Lesotho ..... U 10

LESOTHO

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives, Welcomed by Jonathan ..... U 10
Maseru Shelled; RSA-Trained Terrorist Arrested ..... U 10
    Minister Sixishe on Shelling *[BBC World Service]* ..... U 10

MOZAMBIQUE

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives for Brief Visit U 11
    Communique Issued U 11
Armed Forces Kill 88 Bandits in Late September U 12
Army Overruns Two MNR Camps in Inhambane Province U 12
Soviet Education Delegation Arrives on Visit U 13
150,000 in Sofala in 'Desperate Need' of Food U 13

NAMIBIA

Officer Says SWAPO Weakened Militarily *[Johannesburg]* U 13

SOUTH AFRICA

Interior Minister Thanks Moderate Black Leaders U 13
Ebrahim To Take 'Hard Line' on School Order U 13
Hendrickse Calls for Repeal of Group Areas Act U 14
Labor Party Leader Criticizes Influx Control U 14
Deputy Defense Minister Visits Soweto U 14
De Kock Says Debt Not Issue at IMF Conference U 14
Amendments to Debt Repayments Announced U 14
Reserve Bank Asks for Foreign Debt Information U 15
Indian Farmers Reject Natal-KwaZulu Consolidation U 15
HNP Calls for Durban Boycott Over Mixed Beaches *[Umtata]* U 15
PFP Committee Investigates Police Abuse Reports U 15
Boesak Addresses Prayer Meeting in Bellville U 15
Church's Naude Says 'Day of Liberation' Near U 16
Slabbert Says Repression Undercutting Reform U 17
UDF's Manuel Says Struggle Entering New Phase U 17
ANC Radio Interviews Communist Party Member U 18
Police Report Notes Unrest Situation U 19
Police Report 2 Deaths at Crossroads Overnight U 20
Ciskei Police Report Weekend Petrol Bombings U 21
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency U 21

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Comments on Situation in Uganda, RSA U 23
Kaunda Interview on RSA Situation *[BBC World Service]* U 23

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves on 3-Nation Tour, Bahamas Meeting U 24
    Mugabe Arrives in Cuba *[cross-reference]* U 24
President Tours Earth Satellite Station U 24

Reportage on Hijacking of Italian Cruise Ship

NC080218 Paris AFP in English 0214 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, Oct 8 (AFP) — A dozen Palestinian commandos seized an Italian cruise liner off Alexandria, Egypt, Monday and were demanding the release of 50 Palestinian prisoners in Israel, the Italian Foreign Ministry said last night.

The pirates had not set a deadline for the release, but threatened to blow up the liner *Achille Lauro* if any ship approached it, Italian diplomats in Cairo reported.

The hijackers threatened to execute passengers, starting with the Americans, if Egyptian radio and television failed to broadcast the demands, Radio Israel's monitoring service reported.

It said the demands included the release of some Palestinians detained in Italy. The threat was in a message by the commandos' chief, who said his name was 'Umar.

A cruise line official in Naples said there were originally about 800 passengers including an undetermined number of Americans, 120 Britons, 304 Germans, 150 to 160 Italians, about 60 French and 40 Spaniards.

But only 70 to 80 passengers were still aboard the ship, along with 340 crew members, when it was seized after leaving Alexandria at 11:30 a.m. for Port Said. The rest of the passengers had gone ashore for an excursion to Cairo and Port Said by bus.

[Paris AFP in English at 1005 GMT on 8 October adds: "Italian diplomats in Cairo said 221 Austrians, 83 Italians, 80 West Germans, 72 Americans, 71 Swiss, 42 French and 20 Britons were safe ashore along with lesser numbers of Canadians, Spaniards, Danes, Norwegians, South Africans, Peruvians, Brazilians, Belgians, Chileans, Bolivians, Argentines and Luxembourgers."]

An amateur radio operator in Israel asserted that the Palestinians threatened to kill one American every minute if Israel failed to start releasing the 50 prisoners in one hour.

Italian anti-piracy units were put on the alert. Reconnaissance planes were reported to have taken off from Sicily.

Two Egyptian warships put to sea to search for the *"Achille Lauro."* It was 40 nautical miles from Port Said at 2230 GMT, a radio message monitored in Israel indicated.

The pirates were scattered at key points on the ship communicating with walky-talky radios, Italian officials said. The liner's captain Gerardo di Rosa, 51, radioed to Port Said that the passengers were unharmed and in their cabins.

Italian diplomats were amazed at the ship's seizure, since their government had strongly denounced the October 1 Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headquarters in Tunisia. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat condemned the hijacking and denied that the PLO was involved, his spokesman in Rome said.

Just before the ship hijacking was announced, Mr. 'Arafat told an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE news correspondent in Tunis that the PLO opposes "any attack on civilians".

The hijackers radioed that they were members of the "Palestine Liberation Front" (PLF), a group never heard of before.

Two Palestinians have been arrested for bombing of the British Airways office in Rome on September 25, injuring 15 people, and for a grenade attack on the Cafe de Paris here on September 16 in which 38 people were injured.

The two prisoners said they are members of the revolutionary organization of Moslem Socialists, which opposes Mr 'Arafat.

Hijackers Identified

PA080351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Rome, 7 Oct (EFE) — Egyptian security services have reported to the Italian Government that the Palestinian commando group that hijacked the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* with 430 persons aboard, including passengers and crew, is comprised of seven men.

The same sources added that the seven hijackers were listed on the ship's passenger list, and it could be 25 miles off Port Said at the Suez Canal's northern entrance beyond Egyptian territorial waters.

'Abd al-Rahman Muntasah, vice president of the state-owned enterprise that administers the Suez Canal, said that one of the Palestianians aboard the *Achille Lauro*, who did not identify himself, asserted that no one may approach the Italian ship for any reason.

The Egyptian sources also said that the terrorists apparently belong to the Palestinian Liberation Front (FLP), a splinter group that opposes PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The hijackers issued a radio message which was received by the Kuwaiti ship *Ibn Batutah*, located near the *Achille Lauro*,requesting the release of 50 Palestinians arrested in Israel and a certain number of fellow citizens imprisoned in Italy.

In the same message, the hijackers announced that if Egyptian radio and television do not broadcast their requests, the hostages will be killed one at a time.

The first to be killed will be the U.S. hostages, the annonymous voice heard over the radio said. The voice added that one of the prisoners Israel must release is Samir al-Qunaytiri.

Al-Qunaytiri is one of the four Palestinians who landed in Nahariyyah, on the northern coast of Israel, on 22 April 1979 and captured and murdered Dani Haan and his 5-year-old daughter Einat.

The PLF, which according to the Egyptian authorities is responsible for the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* is a member of the Palestine National Council and the PLO Central Council, as one of the nine political organizations that comprise the Palestinian resistance.

In 1983, following the armed confrontation against 'Arafat led by Abu Musa, who is pro-Syrian, the PLF was divided into two branches.

One of these two groups remains loyal to the PLO chief is based in Tunisia and is led by Abu al-'Abbas. The other group has its general headquarters in Damascus and is led by Tal'at Ya'qub.

The PLF was organized in 1976, after another division within the Popular Front-General Command (group led by former Syrian officer Ahmad Jibril, one of 'Arafat's leading political opponents), when that organization aligned itself with the Syrian troops.

'Source' on Original Targets

LD081302 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1247 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Report by Nabil Barad'i]

[Text] Tunis, 8 Oct (KUNA) — A diplomatic source stated here today that he expects the hijacking of the Italian ship to end some time later today "after it is realized that all the Israeli passengers disembarked at Alexandria prior to the hijacking which took place en route to Port Said."

The source, who does not wish to be named, told KUNA that according to the information he has, the basic objective of the hijacking operation by a number of Palestinians who live in Lebanon was to arrest the Israeli passengers and take them to Tel Aviv, in occupied Palestine, to pressure the Israeli authorities into releasing a number of Palestinians currently held in the Israeli occupation authorities' prisons."

The source said "it seems the Israeli passengers left the ship when it anchored in Alexandria's harbor."

PLO Denies Responsibility

NC072350 Paris AFP in English 2347 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 8 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headquarters here denied Monday night that the commandos who hijacked an Italian cruise liner Monday were really PLO militants.

PLO spokesman Ahmed 'Abd al-Rahman said: "Self-styled Palestinians have taken control of the ship but we, the PLO, have nothing to do with that affair." He denounced "American and Israeli allegations" of PLO responsibility.

'Arafat Ready to Mediate

OW081019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO — Palestine liberation organization leader Yasir 'Arafat is ready to mediate between Italy and Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked an Italian cruise ship in the Mediterranean Sea Monday, a PLO official said here Tuesday.

Bakr 'Abd al-Mun'im, PLO representative in Japan, told a press conference 'Arafat offered his help in contact with Italian President Francesco Cossiga and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The PLO has also maintained contact with Egypt in a bid to help ensure the safety of the passengers and crew of the 23,629-ton *Achille Lauro*, Munim said.

PLO Attempts to Mediate

LD081325 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1252 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 8 Oct (KUNA) — Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, the official in charge of unified security of the Palestine revoluiton and member of the Fatah Central Committee, has described yesterday's hijacking of the Italian ship as an "act of sabotage directed against the PLO, particularly as the act was taken against a ship owned by Italy, which is a true friend of the Palestine people and their cause."

In a statement to KUNA, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said that the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, has asked Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan and PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu Al-'Abbas, who are at present in Egypt, to proceed immediately to Port Said in an attempt to contact the hijackers, who are said to be Palestinians, to discover their true identities and affiliations.

PLF Faction Statement

JN080827 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0803 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Report from Damascus by Louis Faris]

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], one of the PLO factions and a member of the Palestine National Salvation Front, which has been mentioned in connection with the hijacking of the Italian ship has stated that it has nothing to do with this hijacking. 'Ali 'Aziz, the official in charge of information in the PLF, has told our radio that the front has nothing to do with this operation and does not accept carrying out such operations. He said: What surprises us is how 12 armed men carrying weapons and communications equipment managed to board the ship in an Egyptian port. We call on the party which has hijacked the ship to reveal its identity and not to involve our name in such an operation, the likes of which we have never carried out.

The PLF split into three wings following the emergency of internaldifferences. We point out that this denial has been made by the wing that is headed by Tal'at Ya'qub.

PFLP Denies Involvement
LD081010 Kuwait KUNA in English 0911 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Damascus, Oct 8 (KUNA) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Tuesday denied reports that one of its units had seized the Italian cruise ship Monday off the Egyptian Mediterranean port of Alexandria.

An official source at the front's press bureau said that the PFLP has nothing to do with the detention of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro.*

A western news service quoted Egyptian security sources as saying that the armed group that seized the vessel at sea belonged to the Popular Front while another news agency said that the group belonged to the Palestinian Liberation Front.

Ship Off Syrian Coast
NC081128 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Some radio traffic between the hijacked Italian ship and the Syrian Port of Tartus has been monitored. The pirates said that they would blow up the vessel if anyone tries to approach it by sea or air. They also demanded the release of 50 Palestinians from Israel's Nahariyyah prison and stressed that they will negotiate only through the International Red Cross. Recent reports indicate that contacts are continuing with the Port of Tartus and that the ship is 8 miles away from it. The pirates have demanded that the ambassadors of the United Kingdom, the FRG, and Italy approach the ship aboard an International Red Cross ship. When officials in the Port of Tartus asked if any Israeli tourists are aboard, the answer was no.

Deadline Set
NC081249 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1232 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has recorded the following conversations involving officials at the Port of Tartus and the hijacked Italian ship between 1432 and 1458:

The kidnappers spoke with officials in Tartus at 1432. They said that their delay is harmful for them. By them, they mean the ambassadors of the United States, West Germany, Italy, and Britain. The kidnappers had asked them to board an International Red Cross vessel to hold negotiations with them.

The kidnappers told Tartus at 1442: We have no time. We will act at exactly 1800 [time as heard]. By act, they mean kill.

At 1455, the kidnappers said: This is an ultimatum. We are giving them 5 minutes; no more.

At 1458, the kidnappers told Tartus: We are not willing to wait much longer, there are only 2 minutes left. We will give you the name and nationality of the first one. They meant the first victim.

Hostage Said Killed
NC081258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1248 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] As for our report on the contacts going on between the hijacked Italian ship and the Port of Tartus, our correspondent just reported that at 1523, the hijacked ship radioed Tartus and asked: What is going on with you, Tartus? The answer from the port was not heard.

Later, a spokesman for the hijackers said: We will follow him with another in a few minutes. He meant that one of the hostages had been killed at 1500 in accordance with the ultimatum. The response from Tartus was not heard. At that point, the spokesman for the hijackers said: Do not worry. We have enough. It is enough, thank God.

Negotiators Approach
NC081315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1258 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Our correspondent has just given us this report: The ship carrying those who had been asked to come for negotiations apparently approached the hijacked vessel at 1539. The hijackers' spokesman told officials in Tartus: We warn Tartus that no one in the group coming to see us can be armed. Otherwise, we will take the measures that we have already mentioned.

At this point, the pirates warned that if any naval vessel or military plane comes near the hijacked ship, they will be forced to blow it up.

Italy Reports Further on Hijacked Cruise Ship

For Italian and other source reportage on the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 8 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

PLO Admits Responsibility for Jerusalem Explosion
JN071659 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1603 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

In implementation of the great Palestinian people's will and the revolution command's instructions to step up various Palestinian struggle activities on both the popular and military levels, and in retaliation for the treacherous aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia last Tuesday, the Martyr Shastri group, which belongs to the Hammam al-Shatt unit operating inside the occupied homeland, planted a highly explosive charge in the enemy's intelligence building in the Qatamon Tet quarter of occupied Jerusalem.

The Palestinian explosive charge exploded at 0700 today, completely destroying the building and killing or wounding a large number of enemy officers and men.

Despite the armed siege, the Zionist precautionary measures, and the search-and-combing operations, our fighting group moved out of the operations area with complete success.

It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The military spokesman also stated the following:

One of our groups operating inside the occupied territory the day before yesterday attacked a Zionist military vehicle with hand grenades and incendiary bombs while passing near the Al-Shati' camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. The vehicle was burned and its occupants were wounded. Our group returned safely to base. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

Our heroic fighters across the occupied homeland have continued their operations against enemy targets and establishments in various areas of our occupied territory. The day before yesterday our fighters attacked the enemy's police headquarters in Tubas, in the occupied West Bank, setting it on fire, burning a number of enemy police cars, and wounding a number of Zionists. Despite the siege and the search-and-combing operations that followed the attack, our fighters returned safely to their bases. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

'Arafat Comments on 7 Oct Explosion in Jerusalem

NC080252 Paris AFP in English 0246 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, Oct 8 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) opposes "any attack on civilians", its leader Yasir 'Arafat said here Monday just before it was learned that hijackers claiming to be Palestinians had taken over an Italian cruise liner off Italy [as received] and threatened to execute passengers.

The pirates said they were members of a previously-unheard-of Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

When an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE news correspondent asked Mr. 'Arafat about an explosion in Jerusalem Monday morning claimed by the PLO, he said: "We are against any attack against civilians or any violence to them, but we are also against the Israeli military junta, which our people have the right to resist..."

The United Nations Charter gives "peoples facing oppression, occupation and terrorism the right to resist, he said.

PLO Spokesman Says Armed Struggle To Escalate

JN041801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said in press statements published in Kuwait that the PLO had expected that the Zionist aggression would reach out for it. He said: This is because we have a just cause. Israel has always threatened to pursue the Palestinian presence everywhere. He added that this new aggression, which resulted in the mixing of Palestinian and Tunisian blood, shows that the enemy does not discriminate between civilian and fighter, and between Palestinian and whoever hosts him.

He said that several tons of bombs were dropped on an area which the whole world knows does not harbor any fighters but Tunisian and Palestinian families and Tunisian workers. Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman reaffirmed that armed struggle against the enemy in the occupied land will escalate and that the response will be more violent than what they did in Tunis. He said: We know that our militant people in the occupied land have upset the occupiers. He said that the aggression reflects the painful attacks of the Palestinian resistance against the enemy. He said that the Israeli warplanes' action is merely an exhibitionist operation aimed at reassuring the Zionist settlers, who are being confronted every day by our people using weapons, stones, knives, and sticks.

Asked whether the new aggression will help restore unity in the Palestinian arena, brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said: We hope so. However, ask Syria, which is striking at the steadfast people in Tripoli while the Zionist enemy planes are striking at Palestinian and Tunisian civilians. He added: Clearly, the new aggression ridicules those who claim that the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat has left the battle arena.

Al-Baz Meets With 'Arafat in Tunis 6-7 Oct

NC071511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 7 Oct (MENA) — A MENA correspondent in Tunis reports that Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs, met today in Tunis with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for the second time in 2 days.

Dr al-Baz arrived in Tunis last night and immediately met with Yasir 'Arafat.

Dr al-Baz met this morning with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and with Mahmoud al-Mistiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Al-Baz is expected to leave Tunis for Algiers today.

Further Details

NC071858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 7 Oct (MENA) — The Palestinian news agency reports that a second lengthy meeting was held this afternoon between Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs and special envoy of the Egyptian president. Al-Baz expressed Egypt's support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people in the wake of Israel's attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis on Tuesday.

The agency says that Al-Baz and 'Arafat discussed various aspects of the general situation and the repercussions of recent developments on the situation in the Arab region as a whole.

The agency notes 'Arafat and Al-Baz had met the previous night, when Dr al-Baz expressed the Egyptian people's solidarity with their brother Palestinians in this ordeal. He also asserted that Egypt will not hesitate to provide the Palestinian people with support and assistance to establish their just and legitimate rights, especially the right to return to their homeland and to achieve self-determination.

The agency adds that Yasir 'Arafat welcomed President Mubarak's envoy and thanked him for the solid stand that Egypt has assumed since the treacherous Israeli attack.

'Arafat asked Dr al-Baz to convey to President Mubarak, and through him to the great Egyptian people, his appreciation and gratitude for this leading and supportive stand.

The meeting was attended by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad; Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin; and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, all members of the Fatah Central Committee; Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis; Sa'id Kamal, PNC member; and Muhib al-Samrah, head of the Egyptian interests section in Tunis.

According to WAFA, Dr al-Baz inspected the destruction caused by the Israeli raid on the area of Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis, and expressed his heartfelt condolences and those of President Mubarak and the Egyptian people to the families of the martyrs. He was accompanied during the visit by PNC member Sa'id Kamal.

PLO's Salah Khalaf Discusses Israeli Raid

GF041914 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Report on news conference given "today" by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member — place not given]

[Excerpts] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] held a news conference today. He began his conference by conveying his appreciation and greetings to the Tunisian people and to the Tunisian martyrs who fell alongside their Tunisian [as heard] brothers in the brutal Zionist raid on the Hammam al-Shatt area. Brother Abu Iyad said: This brings to mind the days when Algerian blood flowed together with Tunisian blood. Tunisian and Palestinian blood has now flowed in the same way.

Brother Abu Iyad expressed his gratitude to the great struggler — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba — for his constant and principled positions which have not shaken as a result of this raid. He also expressed gratitude to Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and all the Tunisian people. He said that the topic of the day is the bestial and criminal Zionist aggression against Tunisia and against the PLO headquarters in the suburb known as Hammam al-Shatt. The Palestinian leadership undoubtedly expected this Zionist aggression on more than one Arab country, since for over 3 months the government of the Zionist enemy has been accusing the PLO of being responsible for the operations directed against the enemy everywhere and of being behind the overwhelming uprising of our people in the occupied territories. This operation has special significance. It is an attempt by the Zionist entity to tackle the internal economic crisis that is shaking it and the upheaval in the occupied territories. Moreover, Israel is besieged by darkness.

Brother Abu Iyad accused the United States of undertaking a basic role in this bestial raid. He said: President Reagan, regrettably, [words indistinct] who regarded it as a justifiable operation. He expressed his confidence in the [word indistinct] Zionist bodies that mapped out this raid. We reached the conclusion that the Zionist planes were refuelled with full U.S. support. Besides, the statements by U.S. official spokesmen have supported and justified the operation. Brother Abu Iyad continued, saying: This bestial raid should be a lesson to all the Arabs who expect that the United States can attain peace in the Middle East.

Asked whether this raid was intended not only as a psychological blow and designed to strike at the PLO headquarters and at Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], but also the whole Arab nation with the aim of imposing the capitulatory (?plans) [words indistinct], Brother Abu Iyad said: This is one of the goals of the Israeli Zionist raid. It is natural that when the Zionist Air Force acts so blatantly and covers 2,400 km in the air without encountering any opposition, it will then find it easy to strike psychologically at the Arabs. The fact is that the purpose of the raid was to assassinate Abu 'Ammar himself, because such an act would lead to great frustration on the part of the Palestinian and Arab peoples. This is a crime which the United States and Israel shoulder. They were eager to assassinate Brother Abu 'Ammar.

Asked how accurate information was leaked to the Zionist bodies with regard to the movements of Abu 'Ammar — which resulted in the precise execution of the operation — and how this information was received by Israel and whether this took place through people who had infiltrated into Tunis to supply Israel with this information, Brother Abu Iyad said: U.S. satellites photograph the area continuously and provide Israel with accurate information on the locations of PLO forces. Israel has no need for spies in this case. The U.S. satellites can take photographs. The area of Hamman al-Shatt is small and well-known. The headquarters of Brother Abu 'Ammar is located there. Some administrative offices and housing of Tunisian and Palestinian families are also located there. As for the movements of Abu 'Ammar, they are not secret. We were in Morocco together. We then arrived in Tunis at night. He could have been there or a meeting could have taken place there [at the headquarters]. But, Brother Abu 'Ammar, by coincidence, did not go to the Al-Shatt region. As for the information which [Israeli deputy prime minister] David Levi released which indicates that Yasir 'Arafat was there during the raid, this was incorrect. This proves the inaccurate information that he had.

In response to a question on previous Israeli threats against Jordan and whether it is expected that Israel will attack Jordan, and on the effects of the raid on the PLO in Tunisia on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace march, Brother Abu Iyad said: I do not believe that Israel regards any country at all as immune from attack. Otherwise, Tunisia would have been immune. This is a terrorist enemy which does not care about international conventions. When it believes that its attack will benefit its internal and external crises, it will strike anywhere. I expect that Jordan will be the target of a big attack so that they will fulfill their ambitions regarding Jordan by making it a [Palestinian] substitute homeland, as they rumor. More than one Zionist official has stated, particularly Sharon, that Jordan is the Palestinians' homeland. Consequently the attack on Jordan will be of another kind. The attack on Jordan will come at a time when the Zionists believe that they are in need of implementing this concept. We in the PLO categorically and totally reject this idea of a substitute homeland. These are Israeli options with which we are not connected, and which we totally reject.

As for the effect of the raid on the Palestinian-Jordanian peace initiative, I believe that King Husayn is now in Washington. This attack is directed at King Husayn more than it is directed at Brother Abu 'Ammar or the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. This attack is directed at all peace efforts. I am confident that this attack has destroyed the illusions that the United States can possibly bring peace to the region.

This raid can never affect the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship, which will become stronger. Our relationship with Jordan and the Jordanian people is a historical relationship which cannot be affected by a raid or an attack, whether large or small.

Asked about the participation of the United States with Israel in the brutal raid and the blessing it has given to it, and whether this gives the PLO the right to attack U.S. interests anywhere in the world, Brother Abu Iyad said: This question is directed at the Arabs, since U.S. interests are with them. However, I ask: What use is it to blow up or burn an institution? These things are not important. The real oil interests are in the hands of the Arabs. Hence, the Arabs must be vigilant and erase this shame from themselves, since what has happened is not aimed at the PLO and Tunisia alone. It is aimed at all Arabs. Hence, solidarity and condolence cables are not sufficient. There must be a unified Arab stand or this nation will remain catastrophe-stricken. As for the Palestinians, when they began talking politics, the world began to forcefully drive them to commit acts of violence.

Asked about the return to normal functioning at the PLO offices and headquarters in the Hammam al-Shatt area which was the target of the Zionist raid, he said that Brother Commander in Chief Abu 'Ammar is currently working in his office in the area, which proves that the Israeli raid has not achieved its goals. Brother Abu Iyad said that this is something certain and natural. He said: We have become accustomed to this and grown used to raids. We have grown used to going back to work immediately, even while we are burying our heroic martyrs.

What is important is that Arab disagreements made me believe — when I heard the sound of the planes — that they were Libyan planes. Citizens in Tunis also imagined that the planes were Libyan. This is a catastrophe, since Arab disagreements have led to this. Hence, we must confront ourselves with a serious Arab stand. Here I state that the role of Saudi Arabia and that of the Saudi monarch, King Fahd, must come to the fore by calling for an immediate Arab plan to confront these tremendous events and all the Arab disagreements.

Asked whether the raiding Israeli fighters had access to the NATO air base in Naples, Abu Iyad said: I will not name this place now, but I am sure that they had access to a NATO base in a European country. When we are positively sure of this place we will disclose it to the whole world.

Asked about the military aspects of the Zionist raid, Brother Abu Iyad said: This Zionist military raid, which was carried out in light of the current Arab weakness and split, could not have been executed without sufficient U.S. aid, whether through supplying information or actual assistance. I do not rule out that while in Baghdad Brother Abu 'Ammar and I were under surveillance by satellites and the CIA. Accordingly, the raid took place in the morning on the second day after our arrival in Tunis. This was no accident; we could have been in Morocco. Thus, I can only say that this operation was engineered and carried out with U.S. aid. In fact, President Reagan personally approved of the operation, and all the U.S. official spokesmen have voiced support for the operation against Tunis — which is considered a friend of the United States.

All this demonstrates that there was military collusion. This also confirms that the Israeli claim of liquidating the Palestinian leadership, which represents the Palestinian people, in the 1982 war was a lie. The outcome of the Israeli war in 1982 confirms that this leadership is the real leadership of the Palestinian people and their struggle, and that geographical separation is of no importance. Political distance is the real value. Why did Israel not raid a point nearer to it?

Asked about the link between the Israeli raid and the killing of three Israelis in Larnaca — since reports have asserted that they were not tourists but members of the Mossad — bearing in mind that the PLO is linked with the incident and has obtained some information about it, Brother Abu Iyad said: The truth is that those who were in the boat, knowing that there are other boats in Cyprus which have the duty of watching the ships that leave for Lebanon. [sentence as heard] Cyprus and the neighboring area is full of Israeli Mossad agents and the Israeli Navy has undertaken many incidents of piracy.

We, in the PLO, have adequate courage, to announce our responsibility whenever we execute an operation against the Zionist enemy. But the PLO is not officially responsible for this operation. I would like to say that all Palestinians who are associated with the PLO, and in fact all Palestinians in the world, are assumed to be members of the PLO. Thus, one could say that the PLO was involved in the operation. As for the claim that Yasir 'Arafat planned this operation, this is incorrect. I would like to reaffirm that this was an espionage boat. I hope that our Cypriot brothers will reveal to the press the monitoring equipment that was installed on this boat.

Concluding his news conference, Brother Abu Iyad answered a question on the official and popular stand of Egypt toward the air raid. He said: It is a splendid, honorable, and good stand. Our hopes in Egypt lie in more powerful stands, because we are accustomed to Egypt's national Arab stand toward the unity of the whole Arab world. We appreciate the stances of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his contacts with Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Egypt has taken a good stand on this incident. The Egyptians have frozen the Tabah talks. We hope that they will freeze other things.

DFLP Issues Statement on U.S. Vote Abstention

JN051805 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has issued a statement in Damascus affirming that the U.S. abstention in the UN Security Council vote shows Washington's disdain for all the Arabs. The statement called on all Arab countries to withdraw their ambassadors from Washington and to sever their trade relations with the United States.

'Arafat Receives Phone Call From Iraqi Leader

JN051738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received a telephone call from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in which the latter reiterated Iraq's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. Saddam Husayn also stressed his strong condemnation of the treacherous Zionist aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received a similar call from Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

ICO's Pirzada Condemns Tunis Raid, U.S. Support

PM071105 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 3

[*'UKAZ* "Exclusive" dispatch: "ICO: Israel's Crime Should Not Go Unpunished; Pirzada: We Regret Washington's Justification of Aggression"]

[Text] ICO Secretary General Shariffudin Pirzada has expressed feelings of strong anger and dismay toward the barbaric Israeli air aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis which has caused heavy losses among innocent people. In a statement issued by the ICO yesterday he said: By launching this attack the Zionist enemy has once again proved its disregard for the most fundamental civilized behavior and criteria of international behavior.

The statement said: This unjustified blatant aggression carried out by the Zionist forces against the territorial sovereignty of Tunisia, an Islamic and Nonaligned country, undermines the foundation of international law and human behavior and constitutes an attack on the world community. This action is yet further proof of Zionist arrogance and rejection of the efforts of the world community, the Arab countries, and the PLO to find a peaceful, just, and lasting settlement for the Middle East problem. With their action, rulers of the Zionist entity have revealed that they are no more than terrorist highway bandits who constitute a serious threat to world peace and security.

Pirzada said: All peace-loving people should not only condemn this action but should also take immediate and appropriate measures to ensure that this crime will not go unpunished. The Security Council which, under the Charter, is entrusted with the fundamental responsibility of preserving world peace and security, should immediately meet in order to issue and implement the appropriate resolutions, including condemnation and imposition of sanctions against the Zionist entity in accordance with the UN Charter.

He added: I also appeal to the countries that have encouraged and supported Israeli aggression and Israel's expansionist policy through unlimited support for the Zionist entity to revise their policies and join the world community in taking measures aimed at forcing the Zionist entity to abandon its criminal actions and policies. I also appeal to the Islamic nation to put its differences aside, to unite its ranks, and to consolidate its solidarity in the face of aggression by giving total support to the just and legitimate struggle our Palestinian brothers are waging as well as preserving the territorial integrity of sisterly Tunisia.

Concluding his statement, Pirzada expressed regret at the U.S. stand and Washington's justification of this barbaric crime.

PLO Radio Comments on Shootings in Sinai

JN061858 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Whether it was a personal incident or not, the incident involving the Egyptian soldier who opened fire on a group of Israelis in the Sinai yesterday was neither an isolated incident nor one without occasion. The occasion is 6 October, which marks the 12th anniversary of the 1973 war. The background to this incident is represented by the demonstrations staged by Egyptian students in front of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo last week, which were followed by other demonstrations organized by the unions of lawyers, engineers, and others. The Israeli raid on the PLO offices in Tunis was undoubtedly among the direct factors which produced these developments. However, it is wrong to trace these developments to this one factor. The effect of the raid was not the fuse which ignited the accumulated tension within Egyptian society, which is based on the belief that the October war's objectives have not been achieved and that the peace treaty signed by Al-Sadat did not bring about rights or peace. On the national occasion, 6 October, and in response to the national provocation resulting from the raid, the Egyptian people have expressed these accumulated feelings both in Cairo and in the Sinai.

Are the Israeli leaders going to say that Yasir 'Arafat is personally responsible for killing the seven Israelis in Ra's al-Burqa' in the Sinai? Are they going to say that he is personally responsible for the demonstrations that called for closing the Israeli Embassy in the Egyptian capital? We should not be surprised if we hear this, because the Israeli leaders these days are confused and there is a lack of logic in their propaganda, which deals with the pressure the Palestine question has put on them whether in peace efforts or fighting. They call the confrontation of their settlers -- the expansion, occupation, and confiscation of lands -- terrorism. They asked Yasir 'Arafat, Amman, and Tunis about this terrorism, and as a response to this terrorism Israeli planes, with U.S. assistance, flew over the Mediterranean to raid Tunis and the PLO offices there. Israeli leaders have frequently threatened Jordan as the target of the next raid. According to this logic, Italy has become a terrorist country, as well as France. They also claim that Britain has submitted to and supported the logic of terrorism. Moreover, the United Nations has become a den of terrorism and the UN Security Council a tool for passing and legislating terrorist acts. Even the United States, they say, has yielded to terrorism because it did not use its veto against a resolution denouncing the Israeli raid on Tunis.

The Israeli representative to the UN Security Council said that the PLO is the source and center of international terrorism. Thus, the Israeli forces should wage a war against the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the United States, Europe, the Nonaligned states, and of course, the socialist states. It will also be all right to carry out a raid on Egypt. The behavior of the Egyptian soldier and officers in Ra's al-Burqa' and the Egyptian students and unions was not isolated or without an occasion. There is an international trend in Italy, Britain, the United Nations, and the UN Security Council which cannot tolerate the illogical Israeli actions because the world is a terrorist group led by Yasir 'Arafat. What kind of raid can stop this international awareness?

'Arafat: U.S. Reneged on Pledge To Talk to Delegation

PM041411 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
26 Sep 85 pp 8, 14

[Interview with PLO Executive Commitee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Qamarshah Dhu al-Fiwar in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Can the Palestinian leadership, so far away from the command in Lebanon, ensure security and the regular supply of of arms, in terms of quality and quantity, for the half a million Palestinians still living in Lebanon or is there some other means of giving them protection and security, other than arms that is?

Answer: I must reveal a secret here. When I left Beirut it was in accordance with an agreement concluded with the United States guaranteeing protection for the Palestinians in Lebanon through the multinational forces and the Lebanese Government forces. So, what did happen? Regrettably, the United States did not honor its written commitment and the first and second Sabra and Shatila massacres occurred. We, therefore, have a right to use everything we deem fit to protect our people in these camps. Of course, we are faced with many obstacles because the Israelis besiege the camps and the Syrians and the Amal forces try to finish them off. I do not reveal anything new when I say that the Syrian forces recently gave the Amal forces a gift consisting of 85 T-54 and T-55 tanks as a reward for the Sabra and Shatila massacres. That is why I tell the Arab nation that I have difficulties and that the responsibility of protecting half a million Palestinians is a collective Arab responsibility.

Question: Can the PLO make a free and bold decision restoring by bilateral relations with Egypt, as Jordan did?

Answer: Our relations with Egypt are stronger than any other relations. This is known at the Arab and international levels. There is coordination at all levels.

Question: What does the PLO think about coordination with Egypt regarding the U.S. position, the European position, and the Soviet position?

Answer: As far as Europe is concerned, there is coordination. There was an (Egyptian-French) initiative submitted to the Security Council and then suspended because of U.S. objections. In regard to the U.S. attitude, it is regrettable because the U.S. President had given President Mubarak and King Husayn a promise that the United States would hold talks with Jordanian and Palestinian representatives, but I can now see that he has reneged on his promise. I believe that this is one of the points discussed with the U.S. Administration by Mubarak and King Husayn. In regard to the Soviet Union, we attach importance to our relations with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Question: Does the United States want to monopolize the solution?

Answer: The United States does not want a solution. All the American statements or excuses we hear are just attempts to escape a solution. Sometimes they give the U.S. lobby and other times the Israeli lobby as an excuse, but the fact is that they do not fear any lobby. The proof is to be found in what happened during the tripartite aggression when Eisenhower gave the aggressors an ultimatum, which came after the Russian ultimatum, and as a result there was a tripartite withdrawal. Where was the Israeli lobby then?

Question: Do you fear direct negotiations with Israel because you fear Arab pressure, or are there other considerations?

Answer: I fear nobody except an enemy who does not honor commitments or principles. I want international guarantees. Give me one example where Israel has implemented an international resolution. You could say that Egypt held negotiations and concluded an agreement but my reply is that I am not Egypt, I do not have a Suez Canal, 1 million soldiers, or 47 million people. We do not have Egypt's historical, geographical, or cultural standing. That is why we want international guarantees that would safeguard the lives of 40 percent of my people in the occupied territory and ensure the return of 60 percent of my people who are outside. The Americans had given me a guarantee of protection for the Palestinians in the camps and then the first and second Sabra and Shatila massacres occurred. I therefore want international guarantees agreed to by the world's states — especially the senior members of the UN Security Council.

Question: Could an international conference be considered tantamount to direct negotiations with Israel?

Answer: Of course. Would I be negotiating with ghosts? I would of course be negotiating with all the parties attending the talks under the supervision of the United Nations and the superpowers.

Question: What do you expect for the Palestinian cause from the U.S.-USSR summit?

Answer: We are approaching a new Yalta. The catastrophe is that we are approaching it divided. Nobody pays attention to the dead. What I fear most is the Arabs and Palestinians having to pay the price. When the Arabs were united they all responded to the detention of the ship "Cleopatra" by the Americans, but now the Arab world is like someone under sedation. Nobody moved in reaction to the Sabra and Shatila massacres. There was a dual sea and land siege by the Syrian and Israeli forces, but nobody moved. I fought Israel alone for 88 days and nobody moved.

Question: Do you believe that Soviet-Israeli relations will be normalized, and what would the consequences be for the Palestinian cause?

Answer: As far as I know, and from what I hear meetings are being held at various levels, I hope these meetings will be used to make the Israelis recognize the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Question: Would you recognize Israel if it recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and I am not saying the PLO?

Answer: The most important thing is implementation of international legitimacy. I repeat that Israel was created by a UN resolution, but I want international legitimacy to be implemented in all its aspects, including what is positive and what is negative. Do not forget that we are the victims. They always try to blackmail the victim into making more concessions without giving it its rights.

Question: Does the present extremism in Israel serve Palestinian extremism in its aims and intentions?

Answer: There is no Palestinian extremism. Those who are in Syria are subservient to Syrian intelligence, but we are talking about the Palestinians who are Palestinians heart, soul, identity, and decision. We are not talking about the lackeys, the led, or the subservient.

Question: It has recently been said that the United States wants some names changed. Is that true?

Answer: We have had no such request from them. I reject preconditions. The United States itself is against preconditions in any negotiations, be it in Latin America or with the Soviet Union, so how can it ride roughshod over this principle when it comes to the Palestinians? That means total partiality.

Question: It has recently been rumored that the PLO intends to leave Tunisia.

Answer: That is not true. My political headquarters is in Tunisia, my military headquarters is in Sanaa, and I have offices in Algeria, Baghdad, and Jordan.

PLO Forces Attack Military Vehicle in West Bank

JN041850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following: In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will and the revolution command's decisions to escalate the popular and armed struggle against the Zionist occupation, our valiant revolutionaries are continuing their military operations against the occupation forces throughout our occupied land's cities, villages, and refugee camps, inflicting on the enemy further losses in life and equipment.

One of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland launched a machine gun attack yesterday against a Zionist military vehicle as it was passing near 'Arrabah. The vehicle sustained massive damage and its occupants were either killed or wounded. Despite the armed cordon imposed by the occupation forces on the area, our fighters managed to withdraw to outside the scene of the operation with complete success. it is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution forces

The enemy radio admitted the operation but did not mention any losses. It said that the vehicle was hit by several bullets, adding that the occupation forces rushed to the scene of the operation, imposed a curfew on the area, and launched an extensive search among Palestinian citizens for our heroic revolutionaries. However, their attempts were in vain.

Kuwait Minister Says OPEC Nearing 'Critical Stage'

LD071053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Kuwait's oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah has warned in a statement published here Monday that OPEC is approaching a very critical stage in the upcoming two months that could determine the destiny of that 13-member organization.

He told daily *"AL-RAY AL-'AMM"* in a telephone contact from Rabat that the organization gave its members two months time to review policies following their acute differences in the recently-concluded Vienna ministerial conference which he said ended in failure "because he wanted it that way."

The OPEC ministers had agreed at the end of their 75th extraordinary conference in Vienna on Saturday to retain the present production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day and adjourned the explosive issue of redistributing production quotas to a december meeting in Geneva.

Shaykh 'Ali noted, however, that if OPEC members did not abide by production quotas and prices, Kuwait will not be affected "because it has various investments and it is in a better condition than several other countries."

The Kuwaiti minister arrived in Rabat yesterday to attend meetings of the ministerial council's seventh session of the Arab organization for mineral wealth scheduled to open there later today.

UAE Oil Minister Discusses Opec Issues

GF060540 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[*AL-ITTIHAD* dispatch from Vienna]

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, declared that the UAE is determined to make all efforts necessary to prevent an oil market price war. In an exclusive statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, his excellency said that the UAE is committed to all the OPEC resolutions and recommendations because of its belief in the importance of the organization which has taken on the responsibility of preserving the natural resources of its member-countries. He added that at the next OPEC meeting the UAE will submit a special study on its opinions and concepts on the issues the organization is facing. Those opinions and other opinions submitted by the OPEC member-countries will be discussed.

He said OPEC will continue its efforts to make the oil-producing countries which are not OPEC members realize their responsibilities imposed by the current situation in the international oil market.

His excellency discussed the subjects reviewed during the extraordinary conference, which concluded in Vienna yesterday afternoon, and said that the organization's oil ministers looked into the request of some member-countries to increase their production share, but they did not reach a decision in this regard.

His excellency, who was speaking after the final OPEC session, said that the subject of production increases will once again be raised for discussion in addition to a number of other important questions when the ministers meet in Geneva at the beginning of next December. His excellency pointed out that the conference also discussed the report raised by the supreme control council (the executive council) and agreed to take all the steps that will ensure its ability to carry out its role as best it can. He added that the purpose behind supporting the efforts of the supreme council is to ensure that all member-countries abide by the quotas assigned to them last November, which amounts to 16 million barrels per day from 17.5 million barrels per day.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that the conference reviewed the recommendations made in the report by the ministerial follow-up committee, chaired by his excellency, which affirms the need to closely follow the observation of the oil market despite the improvement witnessed recently in the that market. He added that this improvement should ensure an opportunity for suitable studies on safe short-term planning, especially for next year.

Dr al-'Utaybah left Vienna last night after participating in the OPEC conference. He is going to Morocco to attend the seventh meeting of the ministerial council of the Arab mineral resources organization, due to begin its work in Rabat next Monday.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Chiefs of Staff Hold Fifth Meeting

GF071409 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The GCC chiefs of staff held their fifth meeting at the GCC General Secretariat today. Kuwaiti Chief of Staff Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim delivered a speech during the opening session in which he discussed the importance of the meeting. He indicated that issues on the agenda merit perusing and exerting much effort. He expressed hope that the meeting would yield good results for the GCC countries.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah delivered a speech in which he pointed out that the meeting will discuss three articles which discuss creating future coordination and the concept of defensive cooperation among the GCC countries. In this regard he referred to the strategy of depending on oneself — which was adopted by their majesties and highnesses the leaders during the Kuwait summit — to ensure the stability and security of the region, in addition to preserving its independence and sovereighty in a collective and integral framework. He stated that discussion of this article would be presented to the sixth summit scheduled to be held in Muscat in November. He indicated that the meeting would discuss the article concerning the GCC military industry, which was endorsed at the Doha and Bahrain summits, and confirmed implementation of this article in stages. He noted that the third article to be discussed in the meeting pertains to following up and assessing the executive steps that were adopted during the Kuwait summit. During this meeting it will be confirmed that execution should accompany Gulf aspirations and the requirements of the collective GCC action.

The first working session was then held behind closed doors.

BAHRAIN

Minister Addresses UN Session on Israeli Attack

GF080500 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The foreign minister last night urged the United Nations to take a firmer stand in settling serious political disputes.

He said it had become clear from the experiences of the last 40 years that the Security Council could not settle major world rows because of the conflict of interests of its permanent members.

Addressing the 40th session of the UN in New York last night Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said it was difficult for the organisation to carry out its duty to maintain world peace and security when the great powers could not settle their chronic differences.

And Shaykh Muhammad speaking on behalf of H.H. the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah said these differences sometimes resulted in member states siding openly with parties violating the principles of the UN charter.

Shaykh Muhammad said the failure of the Security Council to enforce decisions had encouraged Israel to persist in its challenge to the UN.

Israel, he said, continued to attack Arab states and violate the integrity of their territories and airspace.

He described Israel's attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis as an overt terrorist act — "a grave violation of sovereignty and security of a member state ... a serious disregard of all the principles and goals advocated by the UN charter and international law."

"We appeal to the international community to condemn this criminal aggression committed by an entity which pretends to be a state abiding by international laws and customs, whereas in fact it is far from being so," Shaykh Muhammad said.

He said the Security Council had been unable to pass resolutions or stop recurrent Israeli aggression due to the support of the United States for Israel and its use of the veto against any proposal to "condemn or punish Israel for its inhuman practices."

"Despite the arrogance of Israel and its continuous aggression, the Arabs have proved to the world that they want peace," said the foreign minister.

Turning to the Gulf war, Shaykh Muhammad described Iran's seizure of neutral ships in the Gulf as a dangerous development.

"Such acts aggravate the dangers of the war, threaten international navigation and undermine the relations of good neighbours.

"The Iraqi-Iranian war has become a source of concern and instability in the Gulf region," he said.

"The international community can no longer ignore this dangerous war, which has started to threaten the peace and security of the Gulf as a whole, and endanger the interests of other states lying far from the region."

The United Nations, said the foreign minister, had during its existence scored brilliant successes, and failed dismally in other respects.

But, he said, the need to keep the UN organisation in existence and strengthen its role was unavoidable.

KUWAIT

Amir Talks With Soviet Ambassador 8 Oct

LD081030 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] His highness the amir of the country received at 1000 today the ambassador of the Soviet Union to the state of Kuwait, who conveyed to his highness, may God protect him, the view of the Soviet leaders in relation to the problems of the hour, of common interest. He also conveyed to his highness the concern of the Soviet leadership that the good relations linking the two friendly countries and peoples should continue and their great interest in the security and stability of the Gulf region and in strengthening friendly relations with it.

December Visit by USSR Defense Minister Likely

LD080817 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0736 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti minister of defense, Shaykh al-Sabah, has said that the latest Israeli aggression against the PLO Headquarters in Tunis will be among the subjects on the agenda for the next meeting of the GCC ministers of defense to be held in Kuwait. He added in a statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, that we have laid down all the necessary plans to repel any aggression against us, particularly from the Zionist enemy. Shaykh Salim al-Sabah added that it is probable that the Soviet minister of defense will visit Kuwait this coming December.

The Kuwaiti minister of defense, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, visited the Soviet Union last July and had several talks with Soviet officials. He stressed during this visit that the Soviet leadership is ready to meet Kuwait's various weapons requirements.

AL-ANBA reports today that the Kuwaiti minister of defense discussed yesterday with the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait matters relating to cooperation between the two countries in the arms field.

Minister Discusses Ties With Turkish Counterpart

LD072347 Kuwait KUNA in English 1750 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad met Monday with the foreign minister of Turkey, Vahit Halefoglu. The meeting concentrated on the bilateral relations between Kuwait and Turkey.

Finance Chief Leaves for Seoul Economic Meeting

LD070933 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi left here Monday for South Korea, heading high ranking delegation. The purpose of the visit is to attend the four-day meeting of international finance establishments which will begin in Seoul tomorrow.

U.S. 'Hostility' to Arab Cause Seen in Raid

LD041013 Kuwait KUNA in English 0906 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 4 (KUNA) — Israel's raid on Tuesday against the Tunis PLO Headquarters had torpedoed the 'last chance' for Mideast peace and laid bare the farce of U.S. and Israel's much bragged peace, according to a local paper Friday. In an editorial comment, continuing to focus on Israel's latest crime, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* noted that Washington's voice was the only discordant among world unanimity condemning the flagrant attack.

The paper believed that any U.S.-brokered 'peace' in the Middle East, even though a distant possibility, would not be more tham temporary truce, because what the U.S. and Israel are after is Arab capitulation, it added. The daily underlined that the raid has rendered every Arab capital vulnerable to 'Israel's long arm' and noted that the U.S., in whose hands Arab governments had stacked the Mideast peace cards, has once again demonstrated its hostility to the Arab national dignity and cause. "Until the Arabs fire the last shot in the war against Israel," *AL-RA'Y* concluded, "There will be not peace in the area and the Palestinians came to realize, once more, that only blood is their valid passport to the usurped homeland."

Another paper today described the Arab states' address before the U.N. Security Council on the Israeli raid as manifestation of Arab contradiction between words and deeds and warned that if such stand is allowed to continue 'Israeli planes will find no Arab target unreachable.'

AL-WATAN newspaper quoted the address as describing the Israeli entity as illegal, implanted and nurtured by colonial powers and questioned why "Arab countries and people should go to countries which had created this entity and which support it with arms and cash asking for a peace settlement." The paper explained that this contradiction between Arab words and deeds is actually the main reason why Israel has become such a monster devouring its victims without fearing punishment or deterrent action.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From Iranian President

GF071024 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 7 Oct (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i pertaining to bilateral relations and the current situation in the region. The message was conveyed by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati during an audience today with his highness the amir. The Iranian official arrived in Doha yesterday from Abu Dhabi on a 2-day visit to Qatar within a tour to the region's countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet 'Condemns, Denounces' Israeli Attack

LD080139 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz presided over the Cabinet session held last evening, Monday, 7 October.

Following the session, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Acting Minister of Information Ibrahim al-'Anqari gave a statement to SPA, radio, and television correspondents in which he said the Cabinet reviewed the brutal and blatant aggression on the Tunisian territories and on the PLO Headquarters, as a result of which the blood of the Arab nation was shed. The

Cabinet discussed the motives and results of this aggression, and listened to the details of the contacts by his majesty made with the leaders of Tunisia, the PLO, and the Tunisian prime minister and his majesty's confirmation that Saudi Arabia is standing without any reservation on the right side, condemns and denounces the brutal raid against the Palestinian and Tunisian peoples, and that this aggression against Tunisian sovereignty and its peaceful people and against the headquarters of the PLO the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, is one condemned by all those opposing terrorism and opposing the violation of international laws, which is the permanent, clear, and explicit Saudi stance.

The Cabinet also listened to his majesty on his contacts with some world leaders, and to the good results of the visit His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, made and his contacts in the United States, which took place according to his majesty's directives in the interest of the Arab nation and its causes during the current critical times in which it needs to close its ranks in the face of all those comtemplating evil and aggression against it.

The minister said that the Cabinet discussed the civil defense system, presented by His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of interior, and then issued a resolution approving the following:

First: The Cabinet ratified the civil defense system.

Second: The Cabinet ratified a draft royal decree for this in the form accompanying the system.

Third: The formation of a civil defense council as follows: Minister of interior — chairman; minister of finance and national economy — member; minister of planning — member; minister of municipal and rural affairs — member; minister of health — member; minister of agriculture and water — member; minister of commerce — member; minister of industry and electricity — member; minister of communications — member; assistant deputy commander of the national guard — member; chief of the General Staff — member; director of public security — member; director general of civil defense — member.

Fourth: The abolishment of the local committee for rescue, previously formed by royal decree, as of the date this system comes in force.

Fifth: The transfer of the employees, budget, rights, and commitments of the local committee for resuce to the Saudi Red Crescent Society.

Sixth: As of the date this system comes in force, the Council for Civil Defense will coordinate with the General Secretariat of the Union of Arab Red Crescent Societies according to the Arab ministers of health resolution of 1979.

Seventh: The committee for granting government aid to the victims of natural crises, formed in accordance to Cabinet resolution No 580 on 5 April 1975, continues to work until this system comes in force.

Eighth: The Interior Ministry forms a committee, in which the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs; the Ministry of Industry and Electricity; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Commerce will participate, for restudying the laws for disturbing the peace, health hazards, and dangerous places, so that the laws become compatible with the industrial development and all the works in the Kingdom, and then presenting this study to the cabinet.

'UKAZ on Raid

PM041349 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Another Aggression, What Next?"]

[Text] What next? Once again the Israeli entity reveals its Zionist aggressive face in broad daylight by taking its aggression to a new Arab territory, to the heart of Tunisia.

Apparently not content with the Palestinian resistance forces' departure from Beirut, its ugly massacres against innocent Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila camps, and its repression and terrorism against the Palestinians in the occupied territory, Israel still persists in its aggression. The barbarous raid which destroyed the PLO Headquarters in Tunisia and killed and wounded many Palestinian and Arab citizens is a new episode of Zionist aggression not only against the Palestinian people but also against the Arab nation and against a sovereign Arab state.

There can be no justification for this Israeli aggression. The Zionist entity had used the presence of PLO forces in Lebanon as a justification for invading that country and used the alleged infiltration of Palestinian resistance forces into the occupied territory across the Lebanese borders as a justification for the most abominable, criminal, and inhuman practices against the Lebanese and Palestinian people; but the only possible justification for the attack on the headquarters of 'Arafat and the PLO in Tunisia is the fact that Israel is bent on continuing its aggression and terrorism against the Arab nation and its attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people in the occupied territory or anywhere else in the Arab world.

Once again the Israeli aggression confirms that the Zionist entity is nothing more than a military terrorist establishment committing aggression without any commitment to or recognition of the international laws, charters, and traditions which regulate international human life. This new aggression leaves no room for doubt that Israel is continuing to destroy the elements of security and stability in the region not only by rejecting all the peace efforts and initiatives but also be escalating aggression.

The Zionist entity has no right to portray such an aggression as a premptive strike because there is a big difference between those struggling to liberate their land and resisting occupation and those committing one aggression after another against an Arab territory or state. There is a big difference between people whose aim is peace and others whose aim is aggression and expansion.

The Israeli aggression against the PLO Headquarters may have been preceded by misleading moves, but that aggression was an Israeli signal which the Arabs should understand, and they should prepare to confront it effectively if such an aggression is repeated against another Arab position. The Zionist entity should understand that such criminal acts will not succeed in pressuring the Arabs into making concessions on the question of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The Arab nation should realize that such an aggression would not have occurred if there were no Arab divisions and differences which the common enemy always exploits.

UAE

Official Receives Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister

GF061405 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1325 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 6 Oct (WAKH) — Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Shariqah, today received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati who is currently visiting the UAE. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Faysal ibn Khalid ibn Sultan al-Qasimi, chairman of the amiri court; Mostafa Fumani Ha'eri, Iranian ambassador in the UAE; and a number of officials.

Paper Parallels U.S. Arab Stance With Vietnam

GF060744 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Four UAE newspapers today comment on the abstention by the United States from voting on the UN Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli aggression on PLO Headquarters in Tunis. The papers say this abstention and refraining from using the veto against the resolution does not at all mean that the United States did this out of consideration for any friends. The papers also warn against believing that Arab diplomacy has achieved a victory over Israel. The papers call on the Arabs to exploit the current situation following Israel's condemnation so that the Arab law of forgetfulness will not go into effect.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* wonders: Shall we thank the United States, or denounce its abstention from voting? The paper says: "some Arab circles depict the matter as an Arab diplomatic breakthrough." It adds that political stands are not determined by gratitude or denunciation.

In answer to the question, the paper says that abstention from voting on a resolution by a permanent member of the Security Council means "objecting to it" according to Article 27, paragraph 2 of the UN Charter. The paper points out that the custom has been to regard a member which abstains from the vote as if it were not present to begin with.

The paper adds: "If this is the legal ruling on an abstention, then such an abstention is not separated or isolated from the circumstances in which it has taken place. These circumstances were determined by the first U.S. reaction to the Israeli aggression, when Washington defended the assault and adopted it, in addition to the talk on participation in this attack."

Following this legal review, the paper emphasizes that the U.S. decision did not come out of consideration for any of its friends. It says: "If the United States had any consideration for anybody, it would not have defended the aggressor in the first place and justified his aggression, and perhaps participated in his crime." The paper points out that U.S. policy and lifestyle are practical. It says that the United States realizes that the Arab world is more important to it than Vietnam, where it had its biggest defeat which began with one casualty. It cites the example of Al-Jihad organization which recently killed a U.S. national. The paper wonders whether the United States knows if continuation of its present policy may bring upon it, sooner or later, a defeat bigger than its defeat in Vietnam.

PDRY

PFLP's Habash Arrives, Comments on Israeli Raid

GF041724 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Brother George Habash, PFLP secretary general, arrived in Aden this afternoon on a visit to the PDRY to last several days. During his visit, he will hold discussions with YSP officials on current developments in the Arab arena in light of increasing imperialist-Zionist-reactionary aggression. He also will discuss ways to consolidate struggle relations between the YSP and the PFLP.

Upon arrival, Brother George Habash made a press statement in which he expressed satisfaction and pleasure at visiting the PDRY. He said: This visit comes within the framework of coordination, consultation, and exchange of views between the leaders of the YSP and the PFLP on a number of issues of mutual concern. He condemned the Zionist piratical aggression against Tunisian territories and in particular the barbaric raid on the PLO Headquarters. He added that the aggressive Zionist raid has come to awaken those who are relapsing and dreaming about the possibility of finding a peaceful settlement with the Zionist enemy through the United States.

He was received at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of YSP Central Committee; Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and a number of officials of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat and the PFLP office in Aden.

Chairman Receives Habash

GF051928 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office today Brother George Habash, PFLP secretary general. They discussed developments in the Arab region, particularly the Palestinian arena. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad renewed the YSP's stand which supports the Palestinian nationalist and progressive forces in their struggle to abolish the Amman accord and restore the unity of Palestinian ranks within the PLO's framework and on the basis of the PLO's nationalist line which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism as a necessary and important condition to foil the conspiratorial attempts to liquidate the Palestinian people's cause.

Brother 'ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized the PDRY'S constant stand in supporting the right of the Arab Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Brother 'ali Nasir Muhammad praised the level of struggle relations between the YSP and the PFLP, which are developing and strengthening in the course of the joint struggle of the fraternal Yemeni and Palestinian peoples against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

Brother George Habash expressed his pride and appreciation for the PDRY's pioneering role under the leadership of the YSP and the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad for the sake of unifying the energies and efforts of the various factions of the Arab national liberation movement and its regimes in confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught in the region. He pointed out that the progressive developments in the PDRY make it an advanced example which nationalist and progressive Arabs follow in their struggle. He expressed confidence that the convening of the Third YSP General Congress will contribute to the consolidation of the party's unity and its leading role in society and to the strengthening of the PDRY's steadfastness vis-a-vis the various imperialist and reactionary schemes being plotted against it.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

Chairman Cables GDR's Honecker on Anniversary

GF061716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Oct 85

["Text" of the congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 36th anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] I am pleased on the occasion of your celebrations marking the 36th anniversary of the GDR's establishment, to send to you, to your friendly people and to your party, in my name personally, and in the name of the PDRY people, party, and state, the warmest comradely greetings and the best wishes for your people to further progress and flourish to complete the duty of advanced socialist construction under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Ever since its establishment, the GDR has struggled for the victory of the ideals of freedom, progress, socialism, and peace in the world, and it has been against imperialism, Zionism and racism. The GDR's policy receives the great respect of all freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples and of our Arab peoples, whom you support against their imperialist and Zionist enemies and whose fateful issues you also support.

On this occasion, we would like to express our extreme appreciation and satisfaction for the level of relations linking the two countries in various fields and which are bolstered daily in service of their joint goals and the interests of our peoples. We are confident that the future will witness further cooperation according to the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two friendly countries.

I wish you, dear comrade, abundant health and happiness, I wish your friendly people further progress, and I wish the relations between the two countries continued development.

YAR

Further Reaction to Israeli Raid in Tunisia

Raid Denounced to U.S. Envoy

GF051850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, this morning received William Rugh, U.S. ambassador in Sanaa. During the meeting the dismay and denunciation of the YAR's leadership, government, and people was expressed over the barbaric raid carried out by the Zionist entity on Tunisian territories and the PLO Headquarters and its violation of the sovereignty of a sister Arab country.

Council Statement on Attack

GF071454 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The People's Constituent Council held a routine session this morning, under chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Council, and member of the Standing Committee. At the beginning of the session, the Council stopped for a minute for the reading of an exordium for the souls of the Palestinian and Tunisian martyrs who died during the treacherous Israeli raid on Tunisian territories and its national sovereignty and the PLO Headquarters. The Council issued the following statement:

The People's Constituent Council in the YAR, while fiercely denouncing the treacherous Israeli raid on the territories of sister Tunisia and the shelling of the command centers of the PLO offices, considers that this Israeli insolence is not the beginning of an ugly criminal series nor the end, as long as the painful Arab division in our political, military, and economic life continues. The People's Constituent Council in the YAR calls on all Arab and Muslim parliamentarians to adopt a decisive stance and to bear their responsibilities in resisting the challenges facing our Arab and Muslim nations, which threaten their national and Islamic existence. This resistance cannot be attained without the unity of Arab ranks and Islamic solidarity or the united efforts of legislative authorities, along with the executive authorities of the Arab and Muslim states, to overcome marginal differences and agree on the minimum level of cooperation and solidarity to resist the designs of Zionism and international imperialism aimed at the capabilities and sanctities of our Arab nation.

The People's Constituent Council, as it stands today on all the issues of interest to our Arab and Islamic nation, lauds the positive and constructive role of our wise political leaders, under the leadership of the brother president leader and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and his continuous attempts to unite the Arab world so that it will have a role and effect on the level of the events and in the immortalization of the martyrs.

Foreign Minister on Raid

GF050600 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, has called on the Security Council to adopt a responsible decision which will show that the international community represented by this council will discharge its full responsibilities toward the irresponsible practices committed by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Arab people. This came in the speech he delivered 2 days ago at the Security Council session on behalf of the Islamic countries during a debate on the treacherous Zionist aggression on fraternal Tunisia. The meeting was held in response to a request by the Tunisian Government to hold an extraordinary Security Council meeting to discuss this aggression.

In his speech, Dr al-Iryani expressed the support of all the Islamic countries for fraternal Tunisia and for all its demands — open condemnation and full compensation for all losses caused by the treacherous Zionist aggression on Tunisia and the PLO offices. He called on all Security Council members to support the just draft resolution submitted by Tunisia. He noted that this represents the least the Security Council can do regarding this heinous crime, which resulted in a great number of defenseless victims among the Tunisian and Palestinian peoples. He emphasized that what the Zionist occupation authorities did is another blatant indication of their continued aggressive practices against the Arab countries at a time when these countries show their sincere desire and make unceasing efforts toward peace based on justice. He noted that the raid by the enemy air force on secure civilian quarters in the Tunisian capital is an overt violation of the sovereignty of a UN member and a blatant breach of its space and territory. This makes it a serious aggression on the UN Charter and international law, which guarantees the safety of countries and their territorial integrity.

Addressing the Security Council chairman and members, Al-Iryani said: We and all peace-loving countries with us have repeatedly warned that Israel and its aggressive practices and violation of international legitimacy constitute a serious threat, not only to the security and safety of the Middle East but also to world peace and security. He expressed deep regret that Israel's aggressive nature receives support and weak justifications by the U.S. Administration, which should bear its international responsibility of fighting aggression and supporting justice, right, and peace.

In his speech on behalf of the Islamic countries, the foreign minister noted that this new Zionist aggression against Tunisia shows the world that Israel believes it is not enough for it to usurp the Arab land of Palestine, scatter its people all over the world, commit continued aggressions on the neighboring Arab countries, and invade and destroy Lebanon, but still continues to realize the illusion of sanguine desire to liquidate the Palestinian people wherever they are. In conclusion, Dr al-Iryani, on behalf of all the Islamic countries, expressed deepest condolences and compassion for fraternal Tunisia and the PLO.

Reportage on Hijacking of Ship by Palestinians

Mubarak Comments

NC081257 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Asked for his views on the hijacked Italian ship, President Husni Mubarak said: We are following this issue to see a solution to the problem.

Foreign Ministry Source Remarks

NC081305 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt strongly condemns the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*, which took place yesterday outside Egyptian territorial waters. The source affirmed that Egypt is concerned about the lives of the passengers, who represent various nationalities. Egypt hopes that this tragedy will end as quickly as possible and without shedding the blood of any innocent people.

According to this source, the Foreign Ministry statement said that Egypt condemns this tragic incident on the basis of its firm principle to condemn all acts of violence whatever their source, acts which have been rife in the region during the past few days.

Egypt affirmed that the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the best guarantee to stop acts of violence and counterviolence. This is the only way to ensure stability and to safeguard security in the region.

Ship Not in Territorial Waters

NC081421 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry has announced that at 2145 on Monday 7 October, the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* informed the Egyptian authorities that it had been hijacked by gunmen. At that time, the ship was observed to be approxiamtely 50 km north of Port Said. The source added that the ship had reached Alexandria port at 0730 on the same day, yesterday, carrying a group of tourists from Italy. Some passengers and crew members left the ship to go sightseeing in Port Said. The ship left the port of Alexandria at 0930 on the same day on its way to Port Said. No passengers boarded the ship at Alexandria.

As soon as the hijacking report came in, the authorities concerned took all necessary measures to deal with the situation and make contingency plans. Starting at first light on 8 October, the authorities carried out an air and sea screening of our coasts, covering an area of 100 nautical miles. It was confirmed that the hijacked ship was not within our territorial waters.

Mubarak Receives Italian Message

NC081322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1308 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Italian Ambassador in Cairo Elio Giuffrida has announced that his government has been in touch with the Egyptian Government concerning the seizure of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*. He said that he conveyed a verbal message from the Italian president to President Mubarak on this issue.

In a statement today, the Italian envoy pointed out that he is not authorized to say whether any contacts are taking place between Italy and Israel on this incident.

Information Director Interviewed

JN081327 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Interview with Dr Mamduh Biltaji, director of the State Organization for Information, conducted by telephone from Radio Monte Carlo studio by George Qurdahi on 8 October — recorded]

[Text] [George Qurdahi] Dr Biltaji, last night a group of armed men hijacked the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* after sailing from Alexandria. It is said that there are about 12 hijackers. The information we want from you concerns the implications of this operation and how the hijackers boarded the ship with their weapons?

[Dr Mamduh Biltaji] Actually, what concerns us here is the significance of this act and its consequences. As you know, Egypt's principled stand on such acts is very clear and is reaffirmed on every occasion. We reject all acts of terrorism, whether they are individual, collective, or state terrorism. We believe that carrying out such acts in the present circumstances is bound to have a negative effect on the various efforts that are being exerted to end the present deadlock and to promote the peace process. This is Egypt's principled stand on such acts in general.

[Qurdahi] Dr Biltaji, the identity of the hijackers is still unclear. They say that they belong to the Palestinian Liberation Front, But this front has denied such claim. Our question is: Are there any Egyptians among them?

[Dr Biltaji] The reports have said nothing about the presence of Egyptians among them. This is ruled out. What has been common these days is that some people commit acts of terrorism and attribute them to the PLO, Force-17, or any other Palestinian resistance group. The important thing is the official PLO stand. If the PLO denies any responsibility, then these acts cannot but be the work of other armed groups that do not belong to the PLO. We believe that after the Israeli raid on Tunisia and the timing of this raid which, as you know, followed the first signs of hope to end the present deadlock and to begin a serious dialogue on the basis of the 11 February Jordanian-Palestinian accord, these have become generally suspect acts that are aimed at spoiling the atmosphere that followed the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and the continuous Egyptian efforts to make this accord a basis for negotiations leading to a peaceful resolution of the problem.

[Qurdahi] Do you believe that there is any connection between the killing of the seven Israelis in Sinai and the hijacking of the Italian ship today?

[Dr Biltaji] There is no connection whatsoever. Because as we have repeatedly clarified officially what took place in Sinai was a separate individual incident that had no specific significance. It could have happened anywhere. It was the work of a lunatic. In my opinion, linking the Sinai incident with the new incident is an attempt by those quarters that want to disturb the general atmosphere in the region which, as I said, could open the way to the peace process.

[Qurdahi] My last question Dr Biltaji, has Egypt taken any specific measures or does it intend to take such measures in order to ensure the release of the ship and the hostages?

[Dr Biltaji] Undoubtedly, you know that Egypt always takes the necessary measures to maintain peace and to prevent any acts of terrorism whether on an individual, collective, or organized level. In this connection, Egypt will adopt the measures dictated by its duties as a sovereign state that respects international law.

[Qurdahi] Thank you Dr Biltaji.

Reaction to Israeli Raid on Tunisia Reported

Mubarak Messages to Sudan, Oman

NC051754 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a message to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Military Transitional Council in Sudan. President Mubarak also sent another message to Sultan Qabus of Oman. Ambassador Muhsin Fahmy, assistant foreign minister, delivered Mubarak's messages to the Sudanese and Omani ambassadors in Cairo today. The messages deal with the repercussions of the Israeli act of aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the need to confront the results of this act.

Notes Sent to European Leaders

NC042046 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2025 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — The weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports that Egypt has sent messages to European heads of state and to a large number of Arab leaders. The messages call for the adoption of a unified and firm public position against Israel that will end the state of submission to Israel's radical tendencies.

In its Saturday edition, *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* cites an official source and reports that a U.S. veto of any Security Council resolution condemning Israel will have grave consequences for its interests in the region. It will be seen as encouragement to Israel to take similar actions that will obstruct and torpedo the peace process. The paper says that Egypt has rejected every justification for and explanation of America's disappointing reaction.

Condemned by Liberal Party

PM071206 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
3 Oct 85 p 4

["Text" of statement issued by Liberal Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad]

[Text] The Liberal Party condemns the brutal Israeli aggression against Tunisia and sees it as an act of international gangsterism. The party believes that Israel would not have been able to commit such a criminal act if it were not for the state of Arab fragmentation. The party appeals to all Arab and Islamic states to stand united and strong as one nation in support of the just Palestinian cause.

The party calls on the Egyptian Government to summon the Israeli ambassador and hand him a strongly worded protest against the oppressive aggression, which constitutes a threat to peace in the Arab region and hinders all the sincere efforts made by Egypt in this connection.

The party also deplores the U.S. Administration statement on the Israeli aggression and urges it not to flagrantly support Israel and international gangsterism if it cares about its reputation and relations with the Arab world.

Severing of Israeli Ties Urged

PM071600 Cairo Al-WAFD in Arabic
3 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Wafd Leader Calls on Government To Immediately Break Off Diplomatic Relations With Israel"]

[Text] [Al-Wafd Party leader] Fu'ad Saraj al-Din has called on the government to immediately break off diplomatic relations with Israel. In a statement commenting on the barbaric Israeli raid the day before yesterday on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, he said: The barbaric and savage action which Israel committed against the PLO headquarters calls for swift and firm measures by the Arab countries in particular and the civilized world in general. Saraj al-Din said that Israel is indulging in repeated aggression because of division and rift among the Arabs.

The Al-Wafd Party leader put the major blame on the United States, because it always stands behind Israel and gives it protection and support in the world community. The Al-Wafd Party leader cited as an example the U.S. use of the veto at the Security Council to prevent the passing of resolutions condemning Israel for its incessant acts of aggression in the West Bank and southern Lebanon. He said that by providing Israel with military and financial aid the United States is encouraging Israel to perpetrate such criminal and savage actions.

Israel's wanton actions in the Middle East, he stressed, can no longer effectively be dealt with through condemnation and denunciation resolutions. The matter calls for a swift and firm response from the Arab states.

In his statement Saraj al-Din urged the Arab kings and presidents to beware of the seriousness of the situation and of

Israel's continuing attacks on the Arabs. The Al-Wafd Party leader called on the Arab kings and presidents to speak with one voice and close ranks in order to confront Israel as one single front on the basis of one single plan, instead of indulging in Byzantine debates, personal feuds, and pointless formalities.

Opposition Delegation to Tunisia

NC071628 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1540 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — The opposition parties have decided to dispatch a joint delegation to Tunisia to express condolences for the victims of the recent Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The decision was announced during a press conference held at the Wafd Party headquarters today by the leaders of the Labor, Wafd, National Progressive Unionist Grouping, and Al-'Ummah Parties.

In a press statement, the leaders of the opposition parties called on the international community and world organizations to stop Israel's repeated blatant violations of international law and to condemn continued U.S. support for Israel at various levels.

The statement stressed the need to extensively reassess the peace efforts in the region and Egyptian relations on the Arab and international levels. The statement also called on Arab leaders to stop the Arab bloodshed, all vicious sectarian fighting, and all Arab and Islamic armed conflicts.

The statement called on the PLO and all its factions to solve their differences and unite in order to support Palestinian steadfastness in the occupied lands.

Denounced by Trade Unions

PM071158 [Editorial Report] Cairo *AL-AKHBAR* in Arabic on 3 October 1985 on page 4 carries the 400-word text of a statement issued 2 October by the General Federation of Trade Unions condemning the "extremely ugly, criminal and terrorist act committed by Israel" against Tunisia, a UN member state, and against the PLO. That criminal act, the statement says, "unmasks the ugly face of the state of Israel and poses a serious threat to the Egyptian, Jordanian, and PLO efforts to promote a peaceful, just, and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict." The statement reaffirms the federation's belief that peaceful efforts for a lasting settlement should continue but it insists that "this abominable act should not pass by without due punishment by the international community." It reaffirms support for the Palestinian people's rights.

On the same page *AL-AKHBAR* carries a 300-word statement issued by Ahmad Hamrush, chairman of the Egyptian Afro-Asian People's Solidarity committee, expressing "profound anger and extreme condemnation and denunciation of the criminal raid launched by Israeli aircraft against the PLO headquarters." It adds that the raid "proved that the Israeli Government is playing an official terrorist part contrary to all international laws and traditions. It has committed a military aggression against an independent Arab state and in doing so it relied on coordination and planning with and on the support of the U.S. Government. Immediately after the raid Reagan supported it and came up with justifications for it. This proves and confirms the U.S. Administration's collusion and involvement in Israeli terrorist aggressive operations over the last years and ignores the fact that this raid was committed against the state of Tunisia, which enjoys good relations with the United States."

The statement adds that the "the fact that the Israeli Government has, in cooperation with the U.S. Administration, carried out this criminal raid reflects their common aim and desire to get rid of the PLO leadership, try to break the peace siege represented by the peace efforts, and complicate the situation so as to prevent the convocation of an international conference." In conclusion the statement congratulates PLO Chairman 'Arafat on his safety and reaffirms support for Palestinian rights.

On the same page *AL-AKHBAR* carries a 200-word report on a statement by the African Society "condemning the barbaric and criminal Israeli raid" on an independent sovereign state and the PLO. It adds that "this terrorist act confirms Israel's ill intentions and lack of faith in the cause of peace in the region." The statement reaffirms support for the PLO and the Tunisian people and urges the world to condemn the raid "and impose the severest sanctions against Israel."

Also on the same page *AL-AKHBAR* carries a very brief report on a statement issued by the African Journalists Federation describing the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia as a "terrorist act confirming to the world Israel's ill intentions and lack of faith in the cause of peace in the Middle East and obstructing all international efforts to promote a peaceful settlement."

The statement urges world public opinion and the United Nations to impose the "harshest sanctions on Israel for committing that criminal act."

Funeral Held for Two 'Martyrs' of Israeli Raid

NC071443 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1405 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — The funeral of two martyrs of the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis took place at the Rabi'ah al-'Adawiyah Mosque in Nasr City today. The two martyrs were Colonel Fu'ad Abu al-Fath, a PLO military commander; and struggler Sa'd Badawi, an Egyptian volunteer in the Palestinian revolution ranks.

The funeral was attended by a representative of President Husni Mubarak; Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat; and Zuhdi al-Qudrah, the PLO representative in Cairo. It was also attended by a number of important public figures and the leaders of parties, trade unions, and mass associations.

During the funeral, slogans were chanted praising the Palestinian revolution and affirming its determination to struggle until victory. A car then carried the coffins of the two martyrs to the Palestine Liberation Army cemetery in 'Ayn Shams to be buried.

Zuhdi al-Qudrah, the PLO representative in Cairo, said that Palestinian, Tunisian, and Egyptian blood is mingled together. This is further proof that the Palestinian cause belongs to the entire Arab nation. This nation will not hesitate to sacrifice in order to bring victory to the Palestinian Arab people.

Mubarak Delivers 6 October Anniversary Speech

NC061225 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the 12th anniversary of the October 1973 War; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens: I am confident that every citizen who has lived through the days of the October victory must be proud that fate enabled him to enjoy such a unique opportunity in the life of nations. The October victory's achievement of dignity and pride for the entire Arab nation must make this citizen proud to be an Egyptian. This citizen must be proud of his Armed Forces who, according to friends and foes alike, achieved a military miracle by all conventional criteria.

This citizen must be proud of the martyrs and heroes who sacrificed their lives so that Egypt could survive. They challenged death, unafraid and unshaken, until the land was liberated, the banners were hoisted, and heads were held high.

On this glorious day of our life, we recall the martyred hero, the late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, with pride and admiration from the bottom of our hearts. He chose between war and peace. He delineated his policy for the sake of Egypt's dignity. This policy stemmed from a profound faith in the sacred soil. It was an expression of a deep belief in a sublime principle: Egypt will only be liberated by the sons of Egypt. This national belief inspired his total conviction in the Egyptian fighter's capability to wage war, to achieve peace, and to build.

We are a people whose deeply-rooted civilization and history confirm that we are a constructive people. We are a people who always build our heritage and civilization. We are a people who face suffering under the most difficult and harshest of circumstances through endurance, wisdom, and work.

Had it not been for such noble characteristics as these, the Egyptian people would never — with our limited material resources — have been able to face four grinding wars within a period of 30 years. The cost of these wars in terms of precious lives and burdens worth billions was too high for mankind to bear. Nevertheless, we did not retreat or vacillate. We stood firmly on solid soil. We did not lower our heads nor did we surrender our dignity. We did not ask favors from anyone, and we managed to endure. All the external forces failed to shake our steadfastness. Certain friends did nothing to help us.

Brother citizens: On this immortal day in our contemporary history, we feel the presence of the martyrs. We feel these souls surrounding our lives, urging us to exert more effort and sweat so that we will be worthy of the spirit of October, which achieved this miraculous victory. We will then be able to forge ahead along a constructive road with more loftiness, steadfastness, and profound faith. This would repay Egypt a part of what it has given to us. This will enable the toiling people to attain their full rights to a dignified life, providing them with a happy existence now and a secure future. It will also enable the state to render national services that positively develop the people's daily life.

On this auspicious occasion, we should take stock of ourselves, learn from this process, and derive from this introspection and these lessons the regenerating fuel to channel our energies into further construction. Introspection requires us to be true to and frank with ourselves as together we rebuild the state democratically and economically. Honesty forces us to admit that some of us have not behaved as we should have in the practice of democracy. It is time for us to realize this fact and correct ourselves so that the faith of the masses in the status of democracy as our shield, and as our source of protection and safety, may grow stronger.

Honesty also forces us to admit that if we are to build our economy, we must redouble our efforts and find creative solutions. We should always ask ourselves what we have contributed before asking what benefits work will bring us. Our primary goal is the sort of production that will achieve self-sufficiency and provide us with new income from our exports. This will come at atime when some of our basic resources have fallen in importance for reasons connected with world markets, which have affected others as they have us.

We can increase production just as much by honesty and a commitment to do our duty as we can through scientific solutions and sound planning. This applies to all major and minor areas of work, and to the city, the village, and the small town. Quarrels, competition, and frenzied effort for quick gains are all impediments to construction.

We are one united nation. Not a single enemy plot could undermine the solidity and unity of our nation. Our nation has repulsed every invader and achieved its independence, freedom, and sovereignty through revolution and just war.

If we have laid the foundations for peace and fortified our triumphant Armed Forces with the latest equipment to protect peace, then our path to domestic construction is the only road to which millions flock. Brother citizens, that is all I have to say about introspection.

Since we also ask ourselves to learn from the past and present, we see lofty actions recorded on the brightest pages of history. The most recent example isthe immortal October War.

We faced up to the examples of negligence in past wars and resolved to remedy them decisively and to rid ourselves of their causes. Thus, we achieved victory. The world's greatest experts used to tell us that we would need an atomic bomb to stage the great crossing. This historic glory was the result of solutions devised by Egyptian minds. They were implemented with minimal losses that confounded all calculations and expectations. They were implemented by men who believed in their God, in their homeland, and in their people's right to life. This is only part of the October spirit.

Brother citizens, the battle for peace is still going on, and it will continue, God willing, in our time and in that of coming generations. The heavy burdens left by four wars are still difficult to bear, although we have managed to ride out some of them. Our path is destined to be long. However, the spirit of October calls on us to take great strides, make progress, and cooperate in unity and with confidence. Our goal is to achieve our socio-economic objectives in accordance with the priorities of the public interest.

Let our spiritual and moral resources compensate for any shortage of material ones. Every day of our lives represents a new test of our capabilities, but we can be successful, God willing.

Our tremendous accomplishments since October 1973, foremost of which has been the achievement of peace, are our best incentive to create a new future.

Brothers. The greeting we send to our Armed Forces today is not a traditional one. It is based on our conviction that this young generation of Egypt's sons is characterized by its national identity, its willingness to give, and its ability to show courage until death. It is a greeting of thanks from the people to their soldier-sons, who are performing the loftiest of pan-Arab duties by protecting their homeland against any aggression directed at our lives, values, and ideology. It is a greeting of allegiance to all those who raised the banner of victory after the entire world had been told that Egypt was dead, and that Egypt, the vanquished state, sought to impose the conditions of the vanquished. Hence, all the doors of peace were slammed in our face and they expected us to present the documents of defeat.

But Egypt proved to the entire world that it sought peace from a position of strength and not weakness. Egypt also proved to the entire world that its goal was to save the people from the destruction and ruination of war, and that its choice of war was at the same time a choice for peace.

The period of fighting in Egypt gave rise to a splendid and historic image that demonstrated the people's support for the Armed Forces. The heroic workers who died while performing the most dangerous missions — building missile bases and aircraft hangars —were easy targets for the shells of death in daylight and at night. Doctors and the staffs of every hospital have provided splended service to the wounded. The Egyptian woman bade farewell to the martyr, encouraged the fighter, and blessed every sacrifice for the sake of victory, even if it meant that all her sons would be leaving for the battlefield.

This is how we won. We were sincere when we announced to the whole world after 1967 that we lost a battle and not a war. We are a nation which demonstrates its purity and solidity in times of misfortune and danger.

Armed with this nobility, we will continue along the road of development. We shall be introspective and learn from our mistakes under the banner of freedom and democracy. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Defense Minister Discusses U.S., Gulf War

NC070715 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2235 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — According to Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, Egypt reacts to changes in the Middle East's military and strategic balance, and takes the entire region into account.

In an exclusive interview to be published tomorrow by the weekly paper *MAY*, Abu Ghazalah notes that regional conflicts are approaching the frontier of Egypt's national security and that we cannot disregard this while calculating the strategic balance.

In his interview, the deputy prime minister explains that Egypt's current defense policy rests on two basic premises. The first is peace, which both sides must respect, and the second is deterrence. He adds: There is no alternative to an appropriate force capable of deterring anyone who might try to threaten Egypt's security or undermine our stability. That, he points out, would hamper our efforts to reach our economic and social goals.

In response to a question on the U.S.-Israeli alliance, Abu Ghazalah says: According to our information, there is no joint U.S.-Israeli program for the production of submarines. The fact that Israel was asked to participate in the "star wars"program is significant for moral and symbolic reasons. The goal is to establish a political-military group. Similar invitations were sent to a large number of other states.

As for Israel's threats against Syria and Jordan and whether these are viewed as the start of a military blackmail campaign against states in the region, which might include Egypt as well, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah declares: When soldiers plan, they do not care about political statements. They are only concerned about actual events.

As an example, the field marshal points out that Israeli and Syrian forces have on several occasions found themselves in situations that could have led to fighting. Despite this, he says, no fighting occurred.

On relations with the United States, Abu Ghazalah reiterates President Mubarak's remarks that we are no one's hostage, that we do not accept any sort of pressure, that we never deal secretly with anyone, and that all our agreements have been made public. In addition, we have no dealings with the United States in the field of defense, as we have not signed any joint defense agreements with it and have not given it any bases, either covertly or overtly.

Abu Ghazalah also touches on relations with Sudan. He emphasizes that Egypt wants Sudan's stability and security to be served, that the joint defense agreement remains in force, and that Cairo is prepared to amend it, since it stems from the interests of both states and their joint view of the dangers surrounding them.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah says: Iran is trying to impose its leadership and influence on the region. It is trying to broaden the scope of the war to include the other states in the area by threatening their economic interests and by threatening to export the Khomeynite revolution, which would lead to additional instability.

Abu Ghazalah adds: The war has helped entrench Arab fragmentation to such an extent that we now see some Arab states supporting Iran in its war against Arab Iraq. This is unprecedented in the Arab world. He notes: We view Iraq's war against Iran as one in defense of its territory. It is a legitimate action, as Iraq's collapse would endanger the security of the entire Arab Gulf and, consequently, would have an impact on Egypt's national security.

The field marshal continues: At this point, the war has neither a cause nor a specific goal, as it has reached a stage when neither party can resolve it militarily. It is a war which affects the Arab forces and opens the door to superpower interference in the region.

Defense Minister Discusses Regional Situation

NC050816 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1845 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Interview with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, by Siham al-Buluk on the "dialogue with an official" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Al-Buluk] Your Excellency Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, the October War has undoubtedly caused some psychological changes among the Arabs and Israelis. It had a great impact on the people of this region. In your opinion, what has this war done to shape the present situation faced by Egypt and Israel?

[Abu Ghazalah] I will discuss the effects on the Egyptians, and will let the Israelis speak for themselves. The effect on us was that we, the Egyptian people, have shouldered the burden of defending the Arab world for a long time. We suffered a great deal and made a lot of sacrifices in that period. We sacrificed for the sake of the Palestinian cause and offered 100,000 martyrs in addition to other casualties. We have done our duty to the fullest and we continue to do so. We are convinced that we can use peace to achieve what wars could not. However, we firmly believe that peace must be protected by power. Let me use a phrase that President Reagan has said recently, that is, the power to achieve peace. We are working to strengthen the Armed Forces because we believe that we must live in peace, and that we must also restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This can be done only if we have these two things: A strong economy and strong Armed Forces. With a strong economy and strong Armed Forces capable of deterrence, anything, even things on the negotiating table, can be achieved.

[Al-buluk] Your Excellency Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, what is Egypt's peacetime military strategy?

[Abu Ghazalah] Egypt's peacetime military strategy may be summed up in a single sentence. We must protect our territory, and our people's sanctities, beliefs, and heritage. We must ward off any act of aggression against our people, and if any should occur, we must strongly confront and destroy it. If we take this as the clear-cut objective of Egyptian strategy, we can say that its purpose is to maintain strong deterrent forces capable of preventing any act of aggression against Egypt and safeguarding peace, our sanctities, and Egypt's national goals.

[Al-Buluk] On the subject of Egypt's defense, and our Armed Forces' complete readiness to defend our nation at any time and under any circumstances, we feel that our country is surrounded by several flashpoints: the Gulf conflict, the Lebanese war, the threat from the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the situation in southern Sudan. What is our stance on these issues?

[Abu Ghazalah] Of course, we are always evaluating these issues and we have our own studies and expectations with respect to them. We even know in advance what could take place. We also have complete plans to confront all these dangers. Unfortunately, as you said, our destiny is to be surrounded by flash points, conflicts, dangers, and threats. Some people might ask why, after the October War and the peace treaty, we have to modernize the Armed Forces. Imagine what the situation would have been if the Armed Forces were not modernized. Imagine what the Libyan Jamahiriyah would have done. Imagine the dangers coming from the south, imagine the consequences of the mining of the Red Sea, and so forth. What would our position have been had the Armed Forces not been modernized? We need to step up the modernization of the Armed Forces. I would like to tell you that deterrence is based on maintaining the means of deterrence so that the other party, or the adversary, or, as they say, the other side of the hill, will know for sure that once it takes action, this action will not go unpunished.

[Al-Buluk] The talk about current Egyptian military strategy prompts us to ask you about Egyptian diplomacy at present. We called for peace following the October war from a position of strength. We are now calling for peace and for the establishment of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. Egypt, as Your Excellency has pointed out, spared no effort to defend the Palestinian issue. The president, on behalf of Egypt, has always defended the Palestinian cause. We are now witnessing strong diplomatic activity with respect to the Palestinian issue. What are the objectives of Egyptian diplomacy?

[Abu Ghazalah] The main objective of Egyptian diplomacy is to reach a just and permanent solution to the Palestinian issue. Speaking in political and strategic terms, we all believe that once this issue is solved, the area will experience great political, economic, and social impetus. Perhaps the Palestinian issue is the cause for the Arab estrangement because it is being used for bargaining and one-upmanship. Egyptian diplomacy has undertaken steps — we have to take steps — and we hope that we will succeed. I fully believe that if Israel truly wants peace, it has to participate in our efforts to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian issue. But I doubt it, because some people in the international community say that peace is more dangerous for Israel than war. Let us hope that those people are wrong and that the Israeli Government will accept a just solution for peace in the Middle East.

[Al-Buluk] What is your opinion regarding the United States' failure thus far to bring about a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue?

[Abu Ghazalah] In fact, I should leave this matter to the politicians because as minister of defense I should not discuss it. In my opinion, however, we should remember that the United States is to a great extent subjected to or affected by the Jewish lobby there. This lobby has great influence over the U.S. Congress. It also has remarkable influence on the mass media and economic and financial circles in the United States. Therefore, you always find that when it comes to talking about matters that conflict with the interests of the Jewish lobby, which is 100 percent loyal to Israel, the U.S. Government assumes a cautious and reluctant attitude. Maybe this is the reason why it hesitates to accept a dialogue with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. However, my information is that the president's visit might lead to a solution.

[Al-Buluk] Your Excellency, war production is one of the most important industries. What is the status of Egyptian war production following the October War?

[Abu Ghazalah] The military industry has made big strides since the October War. We have our own strategy for military industry. We have found the old slogan advocating that we manufacture everything from a needle to rockets to be too costly for the Egyptian economy. Even the economies of the big powers may not be able to afford industry on such a scale. We began to consider the best course to adopt. For us, the best method is to establish that industry which is of particular importance to the Egyptian Armed Forces. Before embarking on such a plan, we must make a serious and appropriate economic study. This is particularly true because manufacturing certain types of weapons for local needs will be costly and not economical. It is cheaper to purchase such weapons from abroad. Therefore, we studied this subject and formulated a precise plan of action to develop military production. We have been very successful in this field.

I can say that we have reached a stage where we can manufacture ammunition. The Armed Forces can cope with the production of ammunition and even absorb it if we fail to export it. We now manufacture all types of ammunition for small weapons, aircraft, and artillery. We are self-sufficient in this sector. A proof of this is that we export ammunition to several countries, for example, Iraq. We have also begun to manufacture heavy military equipment, such as artillery. We now make two of the best cannons in the world. Both field artillery and [words indistinct]. God willing, we will be able to market our production abroad. After great efforts, we have fixed (?prices) for export that can compete with those of foreign products.

In addition, we have begun to make rockets [words indistinct] and had great success, as we have had with our manufacture of guided anti-rank rockets. We are also beginning to build aircraft [words indistinct] and training planes. We make 72.5 percent of the components of these planes. It is not economical to produce the rest of the parts in Egypt. We will take part in the manufacture of the Mirage 2000 aircraft and may even participate in the construction of more advanced planes. However, there are still some technical problems involved which, God willing, will be solved. We have started to manufacture tanks. I want to say that what is important is that the products of our military industry which appeared at the Cairo International Fair last year did us credit. These products may be a source of national income, and hard currency, if we boost this industry. We hope that the Arab markets, which are closed to us for certain reasons that everyone knows and have nothing to do with Egypt, will be open to Egyptian industry. This is the interest of the Arab world first and foremost. As we have seen in the Saudi deal, the Jewish lobby in the United States prevented the United States from approving the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia. [Words indistinct] the Tornado aircraft is less competent than the F-15 or Mirage 2000.

Defense Minister Reaffirms Sudanese Defense Pact

EA072043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (SUNA) — Field Marshal Muhammad Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala, the minister of defense and war production, has stressed that Egypt is concerned about the conditions that Sudan regards as necessary for its stability and security. He said the joint defense pact between Egypt and Sudan still stands and that Egypt is ready to develop it as it springs from the interests of the two countries and their common vision of the dangers facing the two countries. Field Marshal Abu Ghazala was speaking today at the second session of the Sudanese-Egyptian military talks held under his own chairmanship and that of Maj-Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah, the Sudanese minister of defense, who is representing Sudan at the talks which began last Wednesday when specialized working committees were formed.

Second Round of Military Talks With Sudan Begins

NC071024 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1000 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — The second round of military discussions between Egypt and Sudan was held this morning. The Egyptian side was headed by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, while Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah led the Sudanese delegation.

At the beginning of the session, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah conveyed President Mubarak's greetings to the Sudanese delegation. The field marshal hoped that the talks would be successful, and he emphasized that Egypt and Sudan are inseparable.

It should be recalled that the first round of Egyptian-Sudanese talks on military affairs was held last Wednesday, following the arrival of the Sudanese delegation on a week-long visit to Cairo.

Sudanese Transport Minister on Mubarak Meeting

NC051242 Cairo MENA in English
1125 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — Sudanese Minister of Transportation Peter Jacob said that his meeting with President Husni Mubarak dealt with cooperation between Egypt and

Sudan in the field of transportation and communications.

He said that the president gave instructions for the implementation of some joint projects between the two countries, adding that problems of south Sudan were also reviewed.

The Sudanese minister further affirmed that the integration between the two countries does not face any problems particularly in the field of transportation. He said that current projects between the two countries are going on as best as possible.

Minister of Transportation Mutawalli Sulayman, who attended the Mubarak-Jacob meeting, said that there were joint projects underway between Egypt and Sudan in the field of transportation and communications for the interests of both countries, among which the Aswan-Wadi Halfa river transportation project.

He added that the Wadi Halfa port is undergoing development to serve passengers of both countries and raise its capacity.

In the field of telecommunication, Mutawalli said that several projects were underway to increase the communication channels between Egypt and the Sudan.

Regarding on-land transportation, he said that a road linking Aswan and Wadi Halfa was under execution and would be completed before the end of this year. The Sudanese side would extend the road inside the Sudanese territory.

Ends Visit, Departs

NC051839 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1548 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — Peter Jacob, the Sudanese minister of communications and transport, left Cairo for home this afternoon following a 5-day visit. During his visit, the Sudanese guest held discussions with Transport and Communications Minister Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman on ways to bolster joint road, communications, and river transportation projects.

PLO Official Hani al-Hasan Meets Mubarak

NC071451 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1430 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and member of the Fatah Movement's Central Committee at the Al-'Urubah Palace this afternoon. Al-Hasan is currently on a visit to Egypt. The PLO official met yesterday with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Praises Stance on Israeli Raid

NC071625 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1450 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, has expressed the belief that the Palestinian leaders no longer differ over where Egypt's true feelings lie, especially following the strong and historic Egyptian stand condemning the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, and also following the frank remarks made personally by President Mubarak in this regard. Hani al-Hasan gave his views in a statement following his meeting with President Mubarak today.

Al-Hasan said that he had been instructed by the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee to visit Cairo to thank President Mubarak and greet the Egyptian people.

Al-Hasan said: The Egyptian stand toward the Israeli raid was much stronger than that taken by other states. Moreover, some states, which always bragged a lot, did not utter a single word against America or Israel this time.

Asked whether he believed that the United States took Arab and world reaction to the raid into consideration when it chose not to use the veto right at the UN Security Council, Al-Hasan said: The United States sponsored [tabannat] the operation from the first because it was a main partner to it. The positions of Egypt and Tunisia, as well as world reaction, proved that the Palestinian cause is strong. They also proved that even the United States can be compelled to change its stand. He added: Egypt's stand and role were instrumental in bringing about a change in the U.S. position.

Hani al-Hasan was asked if the PLO is contemplating a collective Arab move to unify the Arab ranks in these difficult circumstances. He answered: Of course, the PLO always believes in Arab solidarity and Arab unity.

He added: Arab unity is a noble objective. I believe we are not far off from the day when Arab solidarity will be restored. Egypt, God willing, will have an important role to play in this solidarity.

Report of Mubarak Visit to Tunis Denied

NC072112 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2045 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — A foreign news agency has reported that President Husni Mubarak expressed his wish to visit the Tunisian capital soon in order to meet with Tunisian officials and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

MENA has learned that this report is completely baseless.

PRC Delegation Arrives on 2-Week Visit

JN071519 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 7 Oct (PETRA) — (Shiuli Shan Tan), deputy director of the PRC Institute of International Studies, arrived in Amman from Damascus this morning heading a delegation on a 2-week visit to Jordan.

During the visit, which comes within a tour of the region to become aquainted with the latest developments in the Middle East crisis, the delegation will meet with a number of senior officials, personalities, and university professors to learn Jordanian views on international issues in general and the Middle East issue in particular.

The Information Ministry's studies and research department prepared a special program for the delegation to meet with political and intellectual leaders and decisionmakers in Jordan. Mustafa Jabr, director of studies and research at the Information Ministry, and a number of officials received the delegation at Queen Alia Airport.

Shakir-led Military Delegation Leaves for Egypt

JN071624 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Amman this afternoon heading a military delegation on an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian minister of defense and war production. He was seen off by Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff, and his aides; the Armed Forces inspector general; the Egyptian ambassador and embassy staff; and a number of senior officers.

Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets

Labor Minister, Suslikov Meet

NC071307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at 1200 today. Their 30-minute meeting was devoted to a discussion of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats. Suslikov gave Al-Huss a message from the Soviet Union's Muslim men of religion for Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council.

Earlier, Suslikov visited the mufti's office and gave a copy of the note to Shaykh Muhammad Rashid Qabbani, the secretary there.

Meanwhile, Minister al-Huss has reaffirmed his condemnation of both the abduction itself and the murder of one of the kidnapped Soviets. He also highlighted his eagerness to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

In another development, the question of the three kidnapped Soviet diplomats has been receiving the utmost attention from the coordination committee charged with maintaining security in West Beirut. The committee met at its headquarters on Verdun Street today. The representatives of all the parties concerned, as well as the Syrian observers, were present. The committee discussed the measures that have been taken by the authorities to ensure the security of embassies in West Beirut, particularly the Soviet one. The conferees also reviewed the overall security situation. They emphasized the need to keep things under control and to put a stop to all shows of force.

Suslikov Remarks

NC071637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, today discussed with Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov the abduction of the three Soviet diplomats. Suslikov gave Al-Huss a message in this regard from the religious community in the Soviet Union.

After the meeting, Yuriy Suslikov said that they had discussed the issue of the kidnapped Soviets, which is the most pressing problem at present. The Soviet charge d'affaires denied that there have been any new developments regarding the kidnapped Soviets. Replying to a question on the relationship of this issue with the Soviet-U.S. summit, Suslikov said that this was a very difficult question, unless of course, the kidnappers asked for something that the Soviet Union was in a position to do; if they called for the Soviet Union to take responsibility for all world issues, then that would be too farfetched.

Nasirite Leader Comments

NC041743 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, visited the Soviet Embassy this afternoon and met with Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov.

Following his visit, Sa'd declared: We must repeat our condemnation of the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats. We believe that these kidnappings are part of a scheme which imperialism and Zionism are trying to force on our country and on the Arab world. We also feel that the perpetrators of this operation, regardless of their identity, are somehow connected with U.S. and Israeli intelligence. Sa'd concluded his statement by saying: We once again emphasize the role played by the Soviet Union, which supports the draft national solution for Lebanon. We believe that it must continue its role under the protection of all Lebanese nationalists.

Phalange Leader Remarks

NC071522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Phalangist Party today discussed the security situation in Lebanon, especially in Tripoli and Beirut. It also discussed the issue of the abducted Soviet diplomats and the conditions of the displaced people.

Party leader Dr Eli Karamah said that the experience of the bitter years of war has proved that no solution can be achieved militarily, or by forceful imposition of views.

Dr Karamah expressed hope that all Lebanese will realize the importance of understanding and negotiations to resolve all disputes and problems without pressure. He denounced the constant shelling of the eastern areas in order to intimidate the inhabitants, and exert pressure to implement particular plans or back down from certain stands.

Regarding the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats, the Phalangist leader expressed hope that the officials in Moscow would realize the danger of terrorism which is using Lebanon as a headquarters and a springboard and is harming the interests of all states.

Clashes in Beirut Refugee Camps Reported

NC071143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] At 1340, clashes between Amal gunmen and Palestinians broke out in the Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, Ard Jallul, and Hayy Farahat areas. Tanks, flat-trajectory weapons, artillery, and machineguns are being used by both sides. The Burj al-Barajinah camp is being shelled from positions held by Amal gunmen.

Caused by Factional Differences

NC071228 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] A source in the Amal Movement has given us this piece of information:

The battles raging inside the Sabra and Shatila camps were caused by differences among the Palestinian factions. Some of the shells used in this fighting have hit a number of nearby residential areas and an Amal Movement center.

The source declared that the Amal Movement is fully opposed to retaliation, and is determined to abide by previous agreements. The Palestinian National Salvation Front has been contacted to deal with the situation.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC071309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] As a result of efforts made by the Central Security Committee, an agreement has been reached to cease fire on the contact lines [in Beirut] as of 1530 today. Consequently, the clashes have lessened to some extent. However, tension continues on the contact lines, especially on the Ra's al-Nab'-Sodeco combat line. Shells have reached as far as Wadi Abu Jamil, Khandaq al-Ghamiq, and Ra's al-Nab'.

Situation 'Relatively Calm'

NC071327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1306 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The coordination committee for the camps has arrived at an agreement for a cease-fire inside the camps, to go into effect at 1600 today. A subcommittee has been formed and has gone to deal with the situation inside the camps, which is now relatively calm.

Regarding the contact lines in Ra's al-Nab', a guarded calm has been prevailing there since 1540 in the wake of the cease-fire agreement brought about by the Central Security Committee.

Cease-Fire Violated

NC071439 Beirut Voice of Lebanon
1418 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Gunmen have violated the cease fire agreed for 1600 today. The clashes have continued in Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, Ard Jallul, and Hayy Farhat between Amal and the Palestinians. Amal is using tank guns to attack the Palestinian positions, while the Palestinians are retaliating with rocket and artillery fire.

Meanwhile, the airport road remains cut off.

Amal Centers Attacked

NC071700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Palestinians have declared a maximum state of alert within the three camps and met with other Palestinians residing in western Al-Shahhar and 'Aramun to coordinate efforts in the ongoing fighting in Beirut.

We have just received a report, indicating that several attempts to storm and infiltrate positions took place at 1700. A Palestinian group stormed an Amal center near the Al-Sharq movie theater in Shatila. The group killed one Amal member and the rest fled. Another group of 20 people infiltrated the Liberation Army building overlooking the Kuwaiti Embassy area. Using flat-trajectory weapons and rockets, they pounded the 6th Brigade's positions. The 6th Brigade was compelled to bombard the building. A third group used artillery to pound Shatila and the airport circle at 1700. Palestinian gunmen succeeded in occupying the Jericho School.

'Guarded Calm' Prevails

NC071830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Regarding the security situation inside the camps, guarded calm now prevails in the Sabra and Shatila camps after the coordination committee in charge of camp affairs achieved a cease-fire at 1600 today.

It has been learned that the coordination committee members will go to Sabra and Shatila to deal with the situation on site.

As for the situation along the contact lines in the capital and its southern suburb, guarded calm also prevails there marred only by sporadic sniper fire.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Call From Syria's Al-Asad

NC071828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this evening received a telephone call from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Their conversation centered on the current contacts in Lebanon on all levels to remedy the Lebanese problem in an effective manner. They also dealt with the situation in Tripoli and the results of the meetings recently held in Damascus to end the fighting in the capital of the north. Their views were identical on the need to exert every effort to provide a suitable atmosphere to resolve current problems.

A Syrian envoy is expected to arrive in Beirut in the next few days bringing with him a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for President al-Jumayyil detailing the efforts underway at the various levels.

Al-Jumayyil, Urquhart Discuss UN Forces' Mandate

NC071130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Brian Urquhart, UN assistant secretary general, have had a meeting at the Presidential Palace in Bikfayya. Jean-Claude Aime, Urquhart's assistant, was also present. They discussed the extension of the UN emergency force's mandate in southern Lebanon.

Urquhart arrived at Bikfayya at 1045 today aboard a UN military helicopter. The meeting ended at 1200, and Urquhart and Aime left by helicopter for Al-Naqurah.

Before leaving, Urquhart said: I have had a good discussion with President al-Jumayyil. I am here on a short visit from New York before the Security Council meets next week to consider the extension of the UN emergency force's mandate in southern Lebanon. He added that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar wants to hear directly about President al-Jumayyil's views on this subject. We discussed this issue among others and the meeting was very useful.

Asked if President al-Jumayyil's visit to the United Nations was mentioned, Urquhart said: Yes, of course. We are looking forward to seeing President Al-Jumayyil in New York, perhaps next week.

In response to a question as to whether Israel is drawing new frontiers in the south, Urquhart said: I do not know. We will discuss this with the Israelis this afternoon.

Junblatt Discusses Unity at Mountain Rally

NC062031 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Speech by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, on 6 October at Dayr al-Qamar — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mayor of Dayr al-Qamar Father George Dib, distinguished guests:

I wish, and I say this frankly, that President Camille Sham'un were here with us in his home of Al-Shuf to participate in this great celebration with his son, my good friend Dany Sham'un. However, circumstances did not permit it and I will say no more.

Despite the deep rift between the two noble Lebanese sects which founded this mountain and country, we will meet again and unify Lebanon on a genuinely national and democratic basis. We will not allow anyone to divide us. [applause] These words are not meant to ignore the other forces or sects. Never. Everybody in Lebanon knows that Lebanese unity emanates primarily from the unity of Lebanon's mountain, and more specifically from the unity of Al-Shuf. [applause] Recall history and the famous communique that was issued by Camille Sham'un and Kamal Junblatt in Dayr al-Qamar in 1952. That communique called for political reform and elimination of corruption; it toppled the corrupt regime.

This is the basis of the problem in Lebanon. The problem is not a sectarian one. It is not an issue between Druze, Christians, and Maronites. It is not a problem between Shi'ites, Christians, and Nasirites. It is merely an economic and social problem. These people are paying the price of division, partition, murder, massacre, and fighting which was sought by some who are benefiting from this war. We say today in all frankness: We want peace in Lebanon. We are not warmongers. We did not acquire weapons simply for the sake of acquisition or warfare. We acquired weapons to defend ourselves. Some people made the fatal mistake of destroying coexistance, fraternity, and love in Al-Shuf in 1982.

May God forgive them for that mistake; the other people of Al-Shuf, with its sects, have paid the price.

We hope to meet soon, and [words indistinct] remove all barriers, [applause] all barriers from the roads and hearts to build together a new Lebanon and a dignified and proud Al-Shuf. Thank you. [applause]

Sham'un Hopes To Meet Minister Junblatt Soon

NC071523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has expressed the hope to meet with Minister Walid Junblatt as soon as possible to reach an understanding on the future of Lebanon. Sham'un called for action to consolidate security and to return the displaced people to their homes. He said that he did not attend the Dayr al-Qamar celebrations for reasons beyond his control.

Hizballah's Fadlallah, Amal's Birri Interviewed

LD062324 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian
1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Interview with Shaykh Fadlallah, leader of the Hizballah Party in Beirut, and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri by correspondent Alajos Chrodinak in Beirut; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chrudinak] A truck packed with 400 kg of dynamite exploded in front of the house of Ayatollah Fadlallah. He is the leader of the extremist Hizballah Party, a Shi'ite party which has carried out numerous kidnappings and bombings. The ayatollah has survived an attempt on his life. As the U.S. press has written, it was the United States itself which planned this attempt on your life. It was the Americans who trained the commando unit which wanted to kill you here, in this house. According to the U.S. press, the local agents of the CIA carried out the explosion. The CIA accuses you of having planned those suicidial assassination attempts which resulted in the deaths of several hundred U.S. Marines and French soldiers. What is your answer to these charges?

[Fadlallah, in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian] Every day we expect that the American secret services will carry out murderous assassinations or crimes, such as the car bombing which was attempted against me and which killed 90 innocent mothers, old people and young people, and wounded hundreds.

With all the powers that we have, we seek out the Americans' weak points and hit them where they are most vulnerable. We take aim at the interests of imperialism; we attack these one way or another with various means.

[Chrudinak] But as a result of your armed actions, innocent people also die, not just enemy soldiers.

[Fadlallah] Naturally, these suicide actions — or, as we call them, self-sacrificing actions — must be studied in great depth. They must be worked out at a high level so that innocent people will not fall victim to them, or if so, only by accident.

[Chrudinak] It was your party which, for example, carried out the recent hijacking of the U.S. plane and the hostage-taking. Do you think that this will achieve its goal?

[Fadlallah] I truly oppose hijacking. I am one of those who believe that hijacking is alien to Islam and is an inhumane act, even if hijacking might have certain politically positive consequences.

[Chrudinak] But because it was the Hizballah which took the hostages [word indistinct] condemned.

[Fadlallah] I am not a believer in kidnapping. I only believe in it if it involves people who spy and work for various secret services, because these activities cause harm to the freedom of the country. This is an entirely different matter.

[Chrudinak] Nabih Birri, lawyer, and the leader of the largest Shi'ite [Amal] Movement, follows a moderate policy. How do you judge the actions carried out by Hizballah — the kidnappings and hijackings?

[Birri, in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian] I oppose these methods. I oppose them in general and in their particulars, even if I can understand the reasons why the are used. If, for example, I compare what has been done by Hizballah with the things President Reagan is doing, then I must say that what Hizballah has done is a hundred times better than what Reagan is doing.

[Chrudinak] Why is that?

[Birri] President Reagan, following my intervention and mediation in the hijacking affair, agreed with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, that Israel would release all the Lebanese it had kidnapped and detained in the 'Atlit prison. You must realize that both the passengers of the hijacked airliner and those detained in 'Atlit were the same: They were hostages. There was no difference between them. One group was kidnapped on the ground the other was kidnapped in the air. The two crimes are one and the same thing. The Hizballah, as a result of my mediation, promised me that it would release the passengers of the plane, and did so. In contrast, the United States also promised that Israel would release all the hostages in 'Atlit, but to this day Israel is still holding three hostages.

[Chrudinak] But President Reagan says that he had not agreed with you about the release of hostages held in Israel, that there had been no agreement whatsoever.

[Birri] He did not make an agreement with me personally, it is true, but he agreed with our Syrian friends, in the person of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. This cannot be denied; this is proven by various documents and records.

[Chrudinak] That the President had promised that Israel would release the hostages?

[Birri] That Israel would release within the shortest possible time all the hostages it held.

[Chrudinak] But the Hizballah Party is also still holding twelve hostages. Has there not been any agreement with regard to these?

[Birri] I have nothing to do with this affair, but I am completely opposed to it.

[Chrudinak] What do you oppose?

[Birri] This kidnapping. I am really trying to see it come about that the Hizballah will release these kidnapped people. In my opinion the harm caused by these crazy methods is a thousand times greater than their benefits — if there are any benefits at all.

Karami, Junblatt, Birri, Others Interviewed

[Editorial report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 2030 GMT on 3 October in its "Panorama" program presents a 15-minute report from Beirut by Alajos Chrudinak. Chrudinak sets the scene, noting that the opposing armed groups are hiding behind barricades. He interviews unidentified, ordinary people, who say that this is a senseless war, a war waged by the bosses who want power and that ordinary people have nothing to gain from it. He then interviews some fighters belonging to the faction by Nabih Birri, chairman of the Command Council of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal Movement. They say that they could occupy East Beirut within 24 hours, if they received the order to advance.

Chrudinak and his television crew are taken by military escort to the other side of the front to interview Prime Minister Rashid Karami. They cross no-man's land at the only possible crossing point, the former race track. He meets Karami.

Chrudinak asks Karami: "Mr Prime Minister, I heard that when you wanted to cross this point, the Phalangists and the right-wing Lebanese militia searched your car. They were looking for bread. They accused you of smuggling bread into West Beirut. How could this have happened?"

[Begin Karami recording in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation] Last week, when the citizens of West Beirut were placed under a blockade, I decided that I would resign. The right-wing militias do not let wheat and flour deliveries enter here. They take every piece of bread from official cars arriving here. They stop us from getting fuel. There is a shortage of food in West Beirut, which has over 600,000 inhabitants. [end recording]

Chrudinak next interviews one of the leaders of the right-wing forces, who says that the Lebanese Forces closed all the crossing points between East and West Beirut because of the kidnapping of Christians. He admits, however, that his forces also engage in kidnapping. This is followed by more interviews with ordinary citizens, who affirm that before the war Muslims and Christians used to live together in peace. Then follows an interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

[Chrudinak] Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Druze Muslim minority, answers my questions in his usual restless style. Several fighters form your party were killed a few days ago and I understand that even your wife was shot at. What is the reason for these new, bloody clashes?

[Begin recording] [Junblatt in Arabic, with superimposed Hungarian translation] First of all, it is not true that my wife was shot at. In regard to the fact that some of my comrades have been killed, this is an everyday occurrence in Lebanon: There is no problem whatsoever.

[Chrudinak] Do you mean to say that this does not make the situation more threatening?

[Junblatt] There is chaos in West Beirut. I am trying to cooperate with the parties here in order to create some sort of order, if that is possible at all.

[Chrudinak] Do you mean that there is no possibility of achieving this?

[Junblatt] We will try, I repeat, we will try. In my view, however, it is impossible to come to an agreement with fascist forces. Perhaps we can attain a cease-fire, but there will not be a settlement.

[Chrudinak] Is the only solution a military one then? Do you want to defeat the right-wing militias?

[Junblatt] In my opinion, it is inevitable that we will have to defeat fascism in Lebanon, as well as the many-hued reaction. This must be done in order for Lebanon to become a democratic state, a socialist state. [end recording]

Chrudinak then interviews Nabih Birri on whether there is a solution to the problems in Lebanon or only armed struggle:

[Being recording] [Birri in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation] The question is not whether it will have to be done with force and weapons. I believe that unless Syria exerts pressure in the near future, unless it intervenes directly, then a revolution will inevitably break out in Lebanon. Up until now, there was only fighting; we need a revolution.

[Chrudinak] And when will that happen?

[Birri] I believe that we do not have to wait long for this revolution.

[Chrudinak] You do not expect Syria to intervene on a large scale.

[Birri] Either Syria intervenes directly, with large forces and soon, or the situation will become so unbearable that the revolution will knock on all our doors. Then the regime in Lebanon will change.

[Chrudinak] Will this be the revolution of the patriotic forces, of the poor?

[Birri] A revolution of the patriots. The poor have always been patriots.

[Chrudinak] On which would you bet -- help coming from Syria or on this revolution?

[Birri] Naturally, I think the odds favor help coming from Syria.

[Chrudinak] Is it likely that Syrian aid will arrive in the near future?

[Birri] Syria has never stopped providing support, but what is needed urgently now is for Syria to play a great role in Lebanon. Otherwise, there will be a catastrophe, particularly in the economic shere. [end recording]

Chrudinak then interviews George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party:

[Begin recording] [Hawi in Arabic, with superimposed Hungarian translation] If the Lebanese right-wing forces reject a political settlement, then there will be a military solution here.

[Chrudinak] Would Syria agree to a military solution?

[Hawi] If we wage the internal political struggle side-by-side with Syria, then Syria will try to use its influence to attain a political settlement to end the crisis. If Syria finds that the right-wing forces are hindering a political settlement, then Syria cannot stop the Lebanese progressive forces from taking to arms in the interest of a military solution. It is also in Syria's interest that this bloodshed should come to an end in Lebanon. After all, this could have an effect on Syria's internal situation and it also could affect Syria's position in the Middle East struggle. Syria's interest is to end the Lebanese business in a manner which suits its interests. That is why Syria is trying to help us to end it peacefully. If Syria finds that the right-wing forces hinder a solution, then it will make a military settlement possible, just as it has done thus far.

[Chrudinak] In that case, are you not concerned about a possible foreign, Israel-American intervention?

[Hawi] The Americans and the Israelis are leaving Lebanon, not entering it. So I am not worried about that. [end recording]

Army Positions in Mountains Under Gunfire

NC072043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are coming under machinegun fire and sporadic rocket attacks from the socialist positions in 'Aytat. Meanwhile, intermittent clashes involving the use of rockets and artillery are raging between the army of southern Lebanon and extremist gunmen along the Kafr Falus-Lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir combat lines.

Foreign Ministry, Turkey Discuss Property

NC071558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] According to reports from New York, Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, has raised the issue of the confiscation of Maronites property in the Turkish sector of Cyprus. Al-Turk and the Turkish foreign minister discussed this matter during a meeting they held this weekend.

Resistance Group Attacks Israeli-Lahd Position

NC050909 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Martyrs Hasan and Muhammad Bushur Group of the faithful resistance used rockets to attack a position jointly held by the Israeli occupation forces and agent Lahd's army in the Qal'at al-Shaqif-Arnun area at 2300 last night. A 30-minute battle ensued during which the enemy employed tanks and medium-caliber weapons. Yusuf Khalil 'Ulayyat from the resistance was martyred and two other resistance fighters were wounded. It was reported that the Israeli enemy and its agents sustained several casualties.

In another development, the vicinity of Al-Nabatiyah and the towns of Kafr Rumman, Habbush, Kafr Tibnit, and Al-Nabatiyah al-Fawqa were subjected to heavy sniper fire from nearby Israeli enemy and agent Lahd's army positions throughout last night and this morning.

Attacks Continue 6, 7 Oct

NC070830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Israeli enemy forces continue to surround a number of villages in the occupied border strip. The national and Islamic resistance forces are retaliating by launching operations against enemy positions and those of Antoine Lahd's militia. In the past few hours, resistance men have carried out a number of operations against occupation and agent forces in various areas.

At 1900 yesterday, the Martyr Muhammad Hamdan group attacked Al-Hiqdan in Tallat Kafra with machineguns and rockets. A 10-minute clash with militiamen holding the position ensued. One tank and a control post were destroyed. Some 10 minutes later, when a support force belonging to agent Lahd moved to the scene, the group fired 20-mm mortar shells at the approach road to the position, killing or injuring the patrol members. The group returned safely to base. A half hour later, the Kafra hills came under 120-mm mortar and tank fire.

At 1945 yesterday, the Martyrs Muhammad 'Ali Mrumi and Hasan Shayish group fired five 107-mm rockets at Al-Qunaytirah, hitting their targets, but losses have not been determined. The group got back safely to base.

At 0130 this morning, the Martyr Tanyus Shahin group fired six 107-mm rockets, at the rate of two every 5 minutes, at a vehicle assembly post in the Ibil al-Saqi area. Smoke and dust were seen billowing from the target, but in view of the remoteness of the position it has not been possible to ascertain casualties. The group returned safely to base.

Al-Asad Exchanges Cables With Soviet Leaders

JN071203 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0807 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Oct (SANA) — His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the USSR leadership have exchanged congratulatory cables on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. The following is the text of the president's cable to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general, Moscow.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Surpreme Soviet, Moscow.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, it gives me pleasure to convey, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, my own behalf, and on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, sincere congratulations and heartfelt greetings to you and to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and friendly Soviet people. The cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, which goes back many years and which has always been based on sincerity and mutual respect, was bolstered and promoted by the signing of the 8 October 1980 treaty which laid a solid foundation for bilateral relations and for the continuous development of these relations.

The past 5 years have clearly shown that the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty serves our two countries' common interests and constitutes a very important contribution in bolstering the struggle against Zionism and imperialism and their aggressive schemes in the Middle East. It is also an important contribution in the struggle for a just and comprehensive peace in this region.

I take this opportunity to express our great appreciation for the Soviet Union's principled and firm stand — a stand which supports our just struggle for the sake of liberating the occupied Arab territories and for regaining the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. I also seize this opportunity to affirm our eagerness to continue to promote the current cooperation between Syrian and the Soviet Union in all fields.

I wish you continued health and happiness and the friendly Soviet Union further success and prosperity.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

[Dated] Damascus, 7 October 1985

The following is the cable to President Hafiz al-Asad from the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic-Damascus.

We congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Syria's leadership, and the friendly Syrian people on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Syria. This treaty, which is a natural result of the continuous development in the Soviet-Syrian relations, has become a solid foundation in the later promotion of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries. This treaty constitutes an example for the constructive cooperation among the world socialist and liberation nationalist forces for the sake of comprehensive peace, security, and social progress.

The events of the past 5 years indicate convincingly that the treaty not only successfully contributed to promoting the Soviet-Syrian links, but also contributed to bolstering the Soviet-Arab friendship in general and to strengthening the stands of the nationalist forces in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union will continue its firm support for Syria and for all the Arab peoples in their struggle for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and against the Israeli aggression and the imperialist plots. We are confident that the relations of friendship and multidimensional cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria will continuously be promoted and deepened in the service of the well-being of our two peoples and in the interests of peace and progress in the Middle East and the entire world.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee. The Presidium of Supreme Soviet

[Dated] Moscow, Kremlin, 7 October 1985

Al-Asad Makes Official Visit to Czechoslovakia

For reportage on the visit to CSSR by President al-Asad, including reports on the bilateral talks with Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak, and dinner speeches by both Al-Asad and Husak, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 8 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AL-BA'TH on CSSR Visit

JN080750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria, the CSSR and the One Militant Trench That Unites Them" *AL-THAWRAH* says: Leader Al-Asad's current visit to the CSSR is a new page in the history of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Syria and the CSSR. This is natural because this visit, undoubtedly, will contribute in promoting the scope of these relations, particularly that Presidents Al-Asad and Husak will sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries at the end of their talks.

Such a qualitative development in Syrian-CSSR relations will inevitably create new scope for cooperation at all levels, will further enhance the two countries' relations, and will establish these relations on solid bases that would guarantee their future development. From this premise, one can affirm that Syrian-CSSR relations will be enhanced on all levels in view of a common desire by both countries to fulfill this objective in the required manner.

When Syria values the CSSR's stand supporting the just Arab struggle against imperialist-Zionist schemes it does so in context with its endeavors to promote its relations with this friendly socialist country. The two countries wage a joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, a joint struggle which plays an important role in entrenching the stands of national and progressive forces in the region and is an impetus to the Arab national liberation movement.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The warm reception accorded to President al-Asad on his arrival in Prague, the important talks the two presidents have held, and the positive atmosphere in which they were held confirm that this visit is successful in every respect and that it will contribute in bringing about a qualitative stride in Syrian-CSSR relations, particularly that several agreements and important documents will be signed that would open new vistas in the comprehensive cooperation between the two friendly countries, a matter that will bolster Syria's stand; and help in promoting its national economy and consolidating its defense capabilities, thus bolstering its confrontation of imperialist-Zionist schemes.

Rally Marks Anniversary of October War

JN061958 [Editorial report] Damascus Television Service in Arabic, in a hookup with Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1404 GMT on 6 October 1985, began a live relay of a rally marking the 12th anniversary of the 1973 October war held at Damascus University auditorium. Attending the rally, among others, were: Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Ba'th Party; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; and People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. At 1408 GMT there was 1 minute of silence in memory of the Arab nation's martyrs, followed by the Ba'th Party anthem.

The first speaker was Haytham Duwayhi, president of the National Federation of Syrian Students, who delivered the speech of the popular organizations. He talked about the accomplishments of the October war and those of Al-Asad's corrective movement.

He was followed by Fayiz Isma'il, member of the central command of the Progressive National Front, who said that the October war was "a source of worry for Israel and the United States." He said: "All the Israeli and U.S. stands toward our countries were in response to this war and plots against its effects and results." He hailed Syria as the only Arab country that is raising the slogan of liberation and said that Syria will not be "weakened by the defeatism of some Palestinian leaderships and their sellout of the liberation slogan as well as their acceptance of the Camp David conspiracy and coordination with Husni Mubarak and Husayn." He hailed Al-Asad's struggling, revolutionary course, saying that the Arab people never consented to be led by "cowards and traitors". He called on the Arab people to confront the conspiracies and to rebel agains their rulers.

The next and last speaker was Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who delivered the Ba'th Party speech at 1447 GMT. He lauded the October war, the Ba'th Party, and Al-Asad, and hailed the Egyptian and Syrian blood which was shed during the October war. He said: "Arab Syria moved from steadfastness to the creative confrontation that defeats the imperialist-Zionist alliance which invaded Lebanon and compelled the allied forces from overseas to withdraw from fraternal Lebanon."

He said: "Syria also believes that the economic and military resources provided to our enemy are huge, particularly under the strategic cooperation agreement between the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. Therefore, it was natural that work should be done on the other side to provide the appropriate political, economic, and military circumstances to confront the enemy." He said Syria welcomes Arab solidarity on condition that it is based on absolutely rejecting the Camp David accords. He said Syria believes that "peace cannot be begged for." He highly praised the Ba'th Party's slogan on the need to achieve strategic balance with Israel. He said: "Whenever some Arabs make more concessions and sell out rights, the leaders of the racist Zionsit enemy persist in intransigence and arrogance. The blatant Israeli aggression in the Tunisian airspace and territory is living proof of this." He said Syria will continue its stands and course under Al-Asad, depending on its own potentials and on the mobilization of Arab capacities, as well as on "the backing and support of the socialist countries headed by the friendly Soviet Union." He greeted Al-Asad, the Ba'th Party, the Syrian Army, the toiling masses, the Progressive National Front, "all the world's free people who support our just cause headed by the friendly Soviet Union", and the righteous martyrs. He concluded his speech at 1503 GMT. At 1506 GMT the Ba'th Party anthem was played. The rally ended at 1509 GMT.

Reportage on Hijacking of Italian Ship

Cabinet Meets; Beilin Reports

TA081141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The government is making no statement about the hijacked cruise ship. Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin said no request to release 60 Palestinian terrorists has been conveyed to Israel. Beilin spoke following a brief Cabinet session this morning. Dan Eisenberg:

[Begin recording] [Eisenberg] [words indistinct] Beilin told reporters that Israel will react to any request regarding the hijacked ship only after it is made, but he repeated Israel's longstanding policy of, quote, not submitting to terror, unquote. Beilin was asked whether Italy's harsh reaction to the Israeli bombing raid on Tunis might prejudice cooperation between the two countries now.

[Beilin] Well, I don't think that the messages which went to Israel and from Israel about what happened in Tunisia between Israel and Italy will have an impact on the current issue, because this is quite another issue.

[Eisenberg] Today's meeting was held in the framework of the Ministerial Defense Committee. Its proceedings were confidential, and no Cabinet statement was issued afterwards.

Beilin said that most of the meeting was devoted to the acts of terrorism in Israel and the territories over the past weeks. No decisions were taken. Another issue that came up was the murder of the seven Israelis at Ra's al-Burqa' in Sinai on Saturday. So far, the Cabinet has taken a decidedly restrained approach. Israel is still waiting for the answers to four questions submitted by Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens to Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on Sunday. Among other things, Arens asked for clarifications about the delay in treating the Israeli victims of the shooting. He also asked for explanations about the presence of Egyptian soldiers at Ra's al-Burqa'. The site is part of Area C in the peace treaty, and soldiers are banned from it.

Asked about the incident today, Beilin said Egypt had not yet submitted its answers. He expressed the hope that relationships between the two countries would be much better in the future. [end recording]

Peres on Situation

TA081355 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1340 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The West German president had lunch today with President Hayim Herzog while FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher dined with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports on the Genscher-Peres meeting:

[Begin recording] [Remez] Genscher abstained from replying to questions at the end of the meeting but Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told me: I intend to raise with the Germans the permit extended to German companies to build an ammunition plant in Saudi Arabia; we had no time to broach the subject during this working meeting but I will do that later on. The main subject discussed in the meeting was terrorism in regards to the hijacked pleasure boat and its German passengers. This is what Mr Peres said:

[Peres] What I told Mr Genscher is that we will fight terrorism on the one hand, while on the other hand we will continue to work for peace, since if terrorism is not fought peace does not stand a chance. In my opinion, the intentions of the PLO are to jeopardize the peace process.

[Remez] As for the affair of the hijacked pleasure boat and the demands of the terrorists, Peres said: The boat is outside our territorial waters and we have not received any request on this subject.

As for the European reaction to the operation of the Israeli Air Force in Tunisia which was discussed in the meeting with Genscher, the prime minister said: We took our guests by surprise with the information we showed them linking the murder in Larnaca with the PLO. Among other things, we received from one of the European foreign ministries a photograph showing the British terrorist in the company of 'Arafat. If it is true that the EEC has suspended commercial negotiations with Israel, Mr Peres wondered what it is that the EEC actually wants. That Israel should stand still in the face of terrorism? [End recording]

No Request To Release Terrorists

TA081114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The Italian Government plans to try to solve the problem of the hijacked ship by itself and through contacts with Palestinian-Arab elements before it contemplates an appeal to Israel. This was reported by Italian sources to our correspondent Gid'on Remez. The sources repeated that Israel has not been asked to release imprisoned terrorists or to take any other action, and that it looks like there will not be any approach to the Israeli Government until tomorrow at the earliest.

Envoy Ron Briefed by Andreotti

TA081313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Our Rome correspondent, Yosi Bar, reports that Andreotti briefed Israeli Ambassador Eytan Ron this afternoon and told him about the latest developments related to the pleasure boat.

IDF Forces Kill 4 Terrorists on Mt Hebron

TA071715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Four terrorists were killed last night in a clash with our forces in southern Mt Hebron. They are suspected of having murdered five Israelis and of having wounded 18 others. Another terrorist was seriously injured. Our forces suffered no casualties in the clash.

The terrorists in this squad are suspected, among other things, in the murder of Zalman Abolnik in Ramallah, 'Edna Harari, and Moti Suissa in ('En Qobi), and in commanding the murderers of Mikhal Kohen and Me'ir Ben-Ya'ir in the (Massu'a) forest. They are also suspected of having fired at four buses on the road to Hebron. During the last 24 hours several people suspected of having aided the squad have been detained. Amnon Lipkin, commander of the IDF Central Command, says that there is no information on another squad operating in the area, and therefore he assumes that the area is clear. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal spoke with the commander of the Central Command:

[Begin recording] [Lipkin] Great efforts have been exerted, for a long time, in the searches for this squad. Without going into the details, these efforts were very diverse, whether in the area itself, or in any other way we thought would help us find them. It took a long time, but in the end we found them, just as we are going to find all the others.

[Tal] Following the capture of this squad, do you think we can give a sigh of relief, at least to a certain extent?

[Lipkin] This squad has been operating for a very long time. We have exerted great efforts over a wide territory. They caused great problems; killing five people and wounding 18 others. This squad hid in the territory and knew how to escape. They certainly knew the territory very well. We still do not know everything, but we will learn it. Doubtlessly, the entire area in which this squad operated is now clear of this, and I hope it will remain clear for a very long time.

[Tal] What characterizes such a squad? Is it familiar with the terrain, enjoying the cooperation of the population? They certainly have weapons.

[Lipkin] This squad operated over a very wide area. We know that the last murder perpetrated by them was not far from the Jerusalem railway line. The clash with them occurred in the southern area of Mt Hebron; this shows they ranged over a huge territory. Those who are familiar with the western slopes of Mt Hebron and the hilltops know that there are thousands of caves, thousands of hiding places there, and those who are familiar with them can hide there for a long time. We also know various paths and various places, and in the end we caught this squad on one of these paths.

[Tal] You mentioned some of the attacks carried out by the squad. Perhaps you can tell me how it started its activities.

[Lipkin] The first attack attributed to this squad occurred on 19 May 1984, shooting and wounding a hiker in Wadi (Fuqin), not far from the area where the couple was murdered recently. At that point I believe the squad had only one member. Later more people joined the squad, and there were more attacks, between 1984 and the most recent attack on 2 October, the despicable murder of Moti Suissa and 'Edna Harari.

[Tal] Do you believe that this squad could have operated without being given direction from outside?

[Lipkin] As you said earlier, this squad had weapons, they also had help from several people in the vicinity and perhaps also from farther away.

[Tal] Do you believe that, following their capture, people can travel here more freely and in greater safety?

[Lipkin] In the area in which this squad operated, from south to Jerusalem to Bayt Jabrin, this squad will not operate any more. I know of no other squad active now, and I believe that the area is clear. However, things can happen there as well as everywhere else. Therefore, I recommend that hikers carry firearms and be alert, as well as travel in groups in which there will be enough people to monitor the territory, and that they stay away from everything suspicious and report it. [End recording]

'Believed' Linked to PLO

TA071915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Now with further details on the capture and killing of the terrorists in the Hebron area over to Alan Ben-'Ami:

Three of the gang came from Surif, another from Sammu', and the wounded terrorist from Jab'a, all villages in the Hebron area. They are believed to have received money and their orders from PLO officials in Jordan.

Peres Congratulates IDF

TA071805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the government is firm in its decision to continue foiling murderous attacks on peaceful civilians. The remarks made by Peres are included in a congratulatory message he sent the IDF and security forces who destroyed the terror squad.

Egyptian Consul Reports on Ra's Al-Burqa' Incident

TA080638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The Egyptian consul in Elat visited Ra's al-Burqa' yesterday and, according to the report he gave to his superiors, a policeman who was holding two other policemen hostage shot at the Israelis. According to the consul, Hasan 'Isa, an Egyptian officer rescued the two children who were wounded and was wounded himself by shots from the policeman who ran amok. Our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin reports that the Egyptian consul reported that when the officers climbed the hill at Ra's al-Burqa' they found all seven Israelis dead. Our correspondent Yaron 'Enosh reports that the wounded and eyewitnesses reported a version that completely contradicts the above details.

Peres Rejects European Criticism of Tunis Raid

LD070525 Hamburg DPA in German 0004 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 7 Oct (DPA) — Israel desires stronger Federal German support in the international arena "in view of the dangers threatening the Jewish state," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressed on Sunday in an interview with the German News Agency (DPA) in Jerusalem, two days before Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker's state visit to Israel.

In view of the international criticism, and from Bonn as well, of Israel's attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, and the "international pressure on Israel," Peres said, "we would like the Federal Republic to express an attitude corresponding to the special relations between Israel and the Federal Republic, and would like the Germans to support us more strongly." But Peres sees "no reason" in Bonn's criticism of the air attack for a deterioration in bilateral relations.

Peres rejected European criticism of Israel: "Why is it not a violation of the peace process if innocent Jews and Israelis are killed, and why is it regarded as a violation when we attack the murderers of these victims?... The Europeans are mistaken if they think they can further peace by supporting the Arab position or by ignoring terror attacks. It is quite the opposite."

Peres was deeply disappointed at the Security Council's condemnation of Israel following the attack on Tunisia. "Anyone who read the text of the UN resolution would believe that we picked out a target in Tunisia and promptly bombed it. The UN resolution completely ignores the fact that the PLO continues to organize murders, that it operates quite openly from its Tunisian headquarters, and that Tunisia either will not or cannot prevent this." The Israeli Air Force had "not attacked Tunisia, but centers of murder, and, following countless provocations... in a legitimate act of defense in compliance with international law," the head of government said.

"But if the PLO continues to behave as it has up till now, damaging the Palestinian cause and the peace process, it will hardly be possible to cross the bridge... one cannot speak of peace east of the Jordan and murder people west of the Jordan," Peres said.

FRG's Von Weizsaecker Arrival Reported

[Editorial Report] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1005 GMT on 8 October begins live coverage of the arrival of FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker at Ben-Gurion Airport. Europe-based correspondent David Witzthum reports that in addition to President Hayim Herzog, Prime Minister Peres, Defense Minister Rabin, other ministers, judges, Knesset Members, and other notables are all at the airport to welcome the guest. At 1006 GMT the Israeli national anthem is played, followed by the West German anthem. The two presidents then proceed to review the honor guard, striding along the red carpet to the sound of fanfare at 1010 GMT. The correspondent notes that in addition to Mrs von Weizsaecker, the German president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Genscher and the director of the president's office, and that the entourage had arrived on board a German Luftwaffe aircraft.

At 1013 GMT President Herzog begins addressing the visitors in English, noting that the visit carries "far more than routine" significance, and that it is "a historic event." He commends Von Weizsaecker's address to the Bundestag on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany during World War II, which also healed the process of reconciliation between the two peoples. He ends his brief address at 1014 GMT, wishing the guest a pleasant visit.

President von Weizsaecker then takes the podium, beginning his speech in English, and mentioning the fact that he had already visited Israel before, but that this is the first time a German president has visited Israel. He expresses his thanks for the invitation, and proceeds to comment on the suffering of the Jewish people during World War II. He says that "the past cannot be wiped out" but says that "the more openly we face the truth, the freer we are to meet present-day challenges." He then speaks in German, saying that for the past 2 decades bilateral relations have developed "positively" and, noting that he is primarily addressing the young people and the Germans who have immigrated to Israel, he expresses the hope that the new bridges built among the two nations' youth will continue to grow. Reverting back to English, Von Weizsaecker says that in the course of his visit he "shall encounter Israel in all its variety" and notes his happiness at the opportunity "to be able to pay tribute to the unique achievements of your people."

Moving on to political issues, Von Weizsaecker notes the right of all people of the region — Israelis and their neighbors alike — to live in "recognized and secure borders", to determine their own future, and to have peace. He ends his speech at 1018 GMT on the hopeful note that there will be time for an "exchange of views" with Herzog and other people on these issues.

The party then proceeds to march down the red carpet to allow Von Weizsaecker to greet the dignitaries who had come to welcome him, before leaving for Jerusalem where the FRG entourage will be welcomed by Mayor Teddy Kollek. Live coverage ends at 1018 GMT.

AL-SHA'B on U.S. Security Council Abstention

JN071549 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Open Ploy"]

[Text] Those who express satisfaction with the U.S. abstention from voting at the UN Security Council session the day before yesterday are the ones who, like the United States itself, intend to absorb the Arab people's anger against the United States following its basic participation in and open blessing of the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. Those who adopt this stand are the ones who do not want to retaliate against Washington. They do not want to lose face before their peoples now that Ronald Reagan has announced his support for the raid, and U.S. participation in it has become apparent.

However, the truth will not be hidden despite the U.S. ploy. Abstention from voting will not wash the U.S. hands of the martyrs' blood nor will it exonerate Washington from its involvement in the raid or lessen the Arab peoples' wrath against the United States.

The raid has been a decisive development in Arab-American history. Arab patriots should exploit all the existing factors to transform the popular wrath into a revolutionary reaction that will undermine U.S. interests in the region.

ALGERIA

FLN Group Holds Lengthy Talks With 'Arafat

LD061221 Algiers APS in English 1120 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 06 Oct 85 (APS) — The FLN party delegation led by Mr Sadek Zouaten, member of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat — external relations — left Tunis yesterday after having represented the FLN party at the funeral of the Palestinian martyrs, victims of the barbarian Israeli aggression perpetrated Tuesday against Tunisia.

Mr Sadek Zouaten held lengthy talks with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and Mr Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) member of the "Fatah" Central Committee.

On this occasion, the FLN party envoy offered the Palestinian leaders Algeria's condolences following the Israeli air raid which claimed the lives of forty-four persons, according to Palestinian sources. The Algerian delegation reasserted in these painful circumstances the unflinching and permanent support of the Algerian revolution to the just cause of the Palestinian people fighting for their national legitimate rights.

Mr Zouaten was also received by the head of Tunisia's Socialist Destour Party to whom he reiterated Algiera's acting solidarity with the Tunisian Government and people following the Israeli aggression condemned by the international community as a whole.

Foreign Minister's New York Talks Detailed

PM071350 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Sep 85 p 5

[APS report: "Dr Taleb Ibrahimi Received by Perez"]

[Text] New York — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting on 27 September with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The talks related to an examination of the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 39-40 which contains the African peace plan for the decolonization of the West Sahara. They also discussed the revival of North-South dialogue and the positions adopted by the 21st OAU summit and the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda on the questions on the agenda of this session commemorating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, had lengthy talks in New York 27 September with Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Amor Sepulveda. The two ministers discussed the human losses and material damage caused by the recent earthquake in Mexico and the prospects for rebuilding the city. They also analyzed the international and regional events which have taken place since President Chadli Bendjedid's state visit to Mexico and examined the development of bilateral relations in the light of the provisions adopted on that occasion to ensure their development.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also had talks with the Japanese foreign minister. Discussions related to bilateral relations and several questions on the agenda of the 40th UN General Assembly and on international economic relations.

The Algerian foreign minister also had a meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz relating to several questions of common interest.

Finally, while attending the session, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also met with Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall with whom he assessed the situation which prevails in southern Africa, the West Sahara, and Chad.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi has talks with the representative of the current OAU chairman about ways and means of ensuring the implementation of the decisions taken at the 21st OAU summit, especially in the framework of the United Nations.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also had talks with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The talks related to the situation in the Maghreb and the Mashriq and to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also met with Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs. The two ministers assessed the results of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda and discussed the preparatory process for the eighth summit to be held in Zimbabwe in 1986. They also exchanged views on major questions on the agenda of the present UN General Assembly session and discussed with satisfaction the continuing development of cooperation between Algeria and Yugoslavia.

The Algerian foreign minister also met with Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile, with whom he reviewed the international situation and examined the state of cooperation between the two countries.

Messaadia Discusses Relations With Soviet Envoy

LD071059 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 7 Oct 85 (APS) — The head of the C.C. permanent secretariat, Cherif Messaadia audienced yesterday here his excellency the Soviet ambassador to Algeria, Mr Taratutu. Talks ranged over bilateral relations and the means likely to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. The two sides also examined several topical international issues.

Agreements Signed With Burundi Party, Assembl

LD050002 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The official visit to Algeria by a Burundi delegation led by the secretary general of the Unity for National Progress Party and president of the National Assembly has ended, a visit featuring political talks at the level of the [word indistinct] of the FLN and sanctioned by a joint communique.

In this document the FLN and the Unity for National Progress party repeat their willingness to continue and strengthen their fight against imperialism, which thwarts the completion of decolonization and to intensify the spread of neo-colonialism which (?tries to sap) the peoples of Africa for unity and independence. The two political groups, Algerian and Burundi, furthermore signed a cooperation agreement for the period from 1985 to 1989. A similar agreement was signed between the National Peoples Assembly and the Burundi National Assembly.

LIBYA

AL-AHRAM on Libyan-USSR Joint Naval Operations

PM071725 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 6 Oct 85 p 1

[*AL-AHRAM* "exclusive" dispatch: "Joint Libyan-Soviet Naval Exercises"]

[Text] Tripoli — Libyan naval forces have carried out joint exercises with the Soviet Navy in the Gulf of Sirte; the exercises ended last week. These exercises were the third joint naval maneuvers which Libya has carried out with the Soviet Navy this year. The first exercises took place last February and the second took place last May.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on 'Vengeance Day' in Darnah

LD080111 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2123 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Report of 7 October speech by Libyan Leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of vengeance day, at a military exercise in Darnah — recorded]

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution and supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces this morning attended the practical exercise by armed forces units using live ammunition south of the Al-Mukhayla area in the Darnah municipality. The exericse was also attended by brigadier Abu Bakhr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and Air Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani, Transitional Military Council Member and commander of the Sudanese Air Force and the accompanying delegation, and a number of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces' senior officers.

The brother leadere initially met with officers of the units participating in the exericse. He congratulated them on the occasion of Vengeance Day. He spoke to them, saying: You are the ones who shoulder the task of preparing the masses and bringing closer the day of the emergence of the militarized people.

The brother leader spoke of Vengeance Day, and stressed that unless the material and moral losses which Italy had inflicted upon Libya and the Libyans the matter might develop into a war between us in the future. [sentence as heard] The leader said:- Three thousand Libyans were taken by Italy and we still consider them to be missing. We will never forget them and each individual or family who has been harmed by Italy can submit a legal claim against that country.

He stressed that the state of vengeance still exists between us and the colonialists.

The brother leader referred to the situation in Chad and said: The United States is resolved to establish bases in Chad because it can threaten any African state if it can exercise control over Chad. The United States is attempting to make Chad a sphere of influence from which to move into Africa.

The leader recalled that when the U.S. aircraft carrier *New Jersey* bombed Lebanon and killed Lebanese citizens there, Reagan said that that was a project for peace. And, as long as this is the prevailing logic, then the incursion of our forces into Chad is for the sake of peace. If Libyan forces enter Chad, peace will in fact, be realized and the Chadian war, which has continued for many years, will end and the people of Chad will live in peace and treat their wounds and build their land and reconstruct their country.

We in Libya must not let any foreign power enter Chad. The leader went on: They used to rely on Sudan in the past. We were fortunate that the carpet was pulled out from under their feet in Sudan and that Sudan is no longer a prop for America or Habre or Egypt.

The leader affirmed that the world is living through a water and food crisis today and the Israelis' battle today is one aimed at controlling the sources of water. He added that the colonialists are trying to seize those areas rich in lake and river waters, because they are strategic areas. We, Arab and Muslim brothers, must pay attention to our natural resources and our battles should be like the battles of the Arabs in North Africa. They are battles for linking the Arab homeland and building nationalism. Our battle is not with Tunisia or anyone else, because we are capable of organizing and repeating the battle. And the reactionary and hireling Arab regimes must go and Egypt will return voluntarily or against its will because it gave the enemy the (?plate). The Zionist invasion will continue to divide Egypt into opposing religions, and then it will be occupied completely and the same thing will happen in Tunisia. The state of Tunisia, today, is the same state as Palestine when the Jews controlled it and rendered the Palestinians homeless.

The brother leader said: I am afraid that the Jews might one day control Tunisia and the Arabs in Tunisia will become homeless as well. He said: We should reinforce the presence of Arab nationalism and restore its glories and breathe life into the masses of Islam because the presence of Islam is an important element in the American and imperialist struggle. Islam is a value which must be safeguarded against Zionism, which employs Judaism, and against the crusade which employs Christianity in combating Islam. Zionism and the crusade are allied against Islam. Following the conclusion of his speech, he and the Sudanese delegation toured the operations room and looked at drawings and maps which explained the progress of the practical exercise. The units participating in this exercise have shown a high capability in hitting the targets and in utilizing the plans drawn up for the exercise.

Attends Rally in Ajdabiya

LD060936 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The Al-Magharibah tribe yesterday gathered to welcome the brother leader of the revolution in the town of Ajdabiya in the Jamahiriyah at a big popular rally which manifested the feeling of love and sincerity which the entire tribe has for the brother leader of the revolution and his triumphant revolutionary march. The masses of Al-Magharibah shouted warm, enthusiastic slogans for the long life of the brother leader, reaffirming their commitment to his leadership and their willingness to die to preserve the people's authority. The masses reaffirmed their absolute belief in the principles of the great al-Fatih Revolution and its immortal humane theses which have liberated the Libyan Arab man from the shackles of oppression and injustice, and have given a free rein to his creative work for the sake of building the happy Jamahiri society.

The masses of the Al-Magharibah tribe reaffirmed to the brother leader of the revolution their resolution from which they will not waver: to proceed forward toward the realization of the noble aims outlined by the Declaration of the People's Authority and to sacrifice themselves and everything they have to consolidate the peoples authority and the principle of armed people and the building of their partnership society. These masses also reaffirmed in their slogans their constant and decisive readiness to confront and crush the traitors and lackeys who have sold the homeland and honor and have chosen to side with the enemies of the Libyan Arab people and the latter's sublime fateful choices. The masses of Al-Magharibah declared their total disassociation from the traitor Al-Migrif [Muhammad Yusuf al-Mugaryif, leader of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya] and his group, the agents of America.

At the end of this big popular reception, the masses of the Al-Magharibah tribe presented the brother leader of the revolution a horse and saddle, and a document pledging their support to him. Here is a recording of this document:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A document of loyalty and support to the revolutionary thinker and the teacher brother leader Col. Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi [applause], the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

The masses of the Al-Magharibah tribe, from the area that extends from Al-Wadi al-Ahmar in the west, to the Al-Magrif in the east, who are today honored in welcoming you to the struggling town of Ajdabya [applause]. These people renew their allegiance to you [applause] and pledge to you the pledge of the free and honorable men to which you were familiarized by the tribe's hero martyr Captain Muhammad al-Mugaryif [former member of the free Unionist Officers in Libya under al-Qadhdhafi who was killed in a car accident] [applause], to confront all plans of reaction which aim to harm the creative civilized transformations being witnessed on the lad of the great Al-Fatih. They reaffirm to you their forcible stand against the enemies of the revolution, the lackeys of world imperialism, who have sold themselves to the devil, such as Muhammad al-Migrif and others who are examples of the cowardly [word indistinct] who are hostile to freedom and progress and who have tried by their twisted methods to exploit religion in order to lure their kith and kin and who are now trying in vain through their hoarse voices to [word indistinct] the battle of this tribe and exploit its strategic depth as a bridgehead for their sick treason and dirty dreams. We, as part of these masses who thank the revolution regained their dignity and honor, declare that we are prepared to die for the sake of our land and revolution, and that we shall not deviate from this because of the barking of the stray dogs and the rancorous claims of the doubters. This is a pledge we will not betray and is a promise we will keep. Al-Fatif forever. Forward. [applause and shouts] [End recording]

U.S. Abstained on UN Vote To Please Zionists

LD051943 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Muharram 21, October 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American Administration abstained today when votes were taken on a resolution condemning the Israeli attack against the Tunisian capital. This was a further evidence that America is only concerned with pleasing the Zionists and realising their expansionist policies in the Arab region.

The Security Council adopted a resolution by 14 votes in favour of the resolution condemning the Israeli aggression against Tunis, but the United States delegate abstained.

The resolution urged the member-states of the United Nations to take deterrent measures against the Zionists so as to prevent them in future from committing similar acts against the territorial sovereignty of other countries. The resolution asserted the right of Tunisia to compensation for the damage it suffered following the attack.

JANA Cites Tunisian Movement on Israeli Aggression

LD071636 Tripoli Jana in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] 7 Oct (JANA) — The Tunisian revolutionary committees movement has issued a communique in the wake of the Israeli aggression against the Tunisian capital and the defeatism of hireling Arab regimes and their humiliating surrender to the looming threat in the form of the Zionist death express loaded by America and currently storming the Arab nation.

In its communique the movement underlines the predictions of the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution who has repeatedly affirmed that the Zionist death express will storm the Arab nation, one by one, and will hit the Arab existence with its destructive strikes without distinction between this or that regime if the lamentable Arab situation continues with its fragmentation and division.

The communique goes on: The leader of the revolution constantly warns the masses of the Arab nation with his usual sincerity and lasting loyalty to it about the greedy ambitions of Zionism and American imperialism, which is strategically wedded to it in order to eliminate the existence of the Arab nation, because the leader realizes that the Arab-Zionist conflict is a conflict of existence, not a border conflict.

The communique adds that popular revolution alone can destroy the Zionist death express, and the surrendering Arab rulers' rushing towards the American Black House and their humiliating prostration to the Zionist enemy will not save this nation from the threat surrounding it.

Guinea-Bissau Defense Minister Departs Tripoli

LD040845 Tripoli JANA in English 1804 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 19, Oct. 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr. Iafai Camara, the member of the Central Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde and the minister of state for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening at the end of their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Filali Urges UN To Settle Saharan Conflict

LD051429 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] New York, Oct. 5 (MAP) — The United Nations secretary general should be given a role in settling the ten-year-old territorial conflict over the Western Sahara, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information Abdellatif Filali said.

A press conference to journalists accredited to the United Nations, M. Filali who addressed the U.N. General Assembly Thursday, recalled the U.N. Secretary general's recent visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II. [sentence as received]

The Sahara problem is still in a deadlock, M. Filali said, despite Morocco's initiative, dating back to 1981, to organize a referendum in the Moroccan Sahara provinces formerly under Spanish rule. The organization of African Unity (OAU) has failed to settle the issue and Morocco withdrew form the Pan-African organization following the illegal admission of the "SADR" (self-proclaimed Saharan Republic whose military wing, the Algerian-backed Polisario is fighting Morocco for control over the Western Sahara). No, the only way out of the stalemate to entitle the UN secretary general to endeavour for the effective organization of this referendum, the head of Moroccan diplomacy added. [sentence as received]

In this respect, Filali indicated that the Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar got in touch with the OAU acting chairman, Senegal's Abdou Diouf, with King Hassan II, and a number of other heads of state to study the ways and means he intended to use to accelerate the referendum process. These modalities will be determined, and a date will be proposed later on, M. Filali said.

Filali then ruled out direct negotiations between the so-called "Polisario" and Rabat. Morocco, he said, has always negotiated directly with Algeria. In bilateral negotiations, the problem of direct contacts between Rabat and the mercenaries has never been raised. "During the last negotiations we had had with Algerians in January, February, and March, we had discussed the statute of the Sahara territory. Direct negotiations are undoubtedly a mere pretext used by Algeria to exert pressures on us, " Filali stated.

"Algeria has no more rights than others in this problem. All the member countries of the OAU and the U.N. Defend the same principles," the foreign minister outlined.

Morocco has been repeating since 1975 that the Sahara conflict is a bilateral conflict and problem between Morocco and Algeria. In 1975, when Spain withdrew from the territory, the "Polisario" had not fired a single bullet at the colonizer for the mere reason that it did not exist at that time. Once the Madrid agreement concluded, as if by magic, the movement was created. Therefore, direct negotiations with the "Polisario" is a fallacious argument.

Evoking the Indian Government's decision to recognize the "SADR", Filali said Morocco would not withdraw from the Nonaligned Movement — which is chaired by India — as the movement is not the property of India. He however deplored the Indian decision.

In conclusion, Filali said "there is effectively a tension between Morocco and Algeria. We hope that the ties of neighbourliness the deep ties existing between the Moroccan and Algerian peoples will make Algeria devote its energy to promote Mahgreban cooperation, and a united Maghreb. "

Filali, Libyan Counterpart View UN Deliberations

LD071308 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, Oct 7. (MAP) — M. Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information flew in Sunday coming from New York where he attended the works of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly. M. Filali's stay in New York was marked by the speech he delivered before the UN General Assembly in which he dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, the conflict in northwest Africa, the North-South dialogue and the international economic situation, and also by his speech before the UN Security Council on the Israeli aggression against Tunisia.

. I. Filali told reporters that he had talks with delegations participating in this General Assembly as well as with foreign ministers of several countries.

"Our country enjoys support and esteem on the international arena," he said adding that the main task of the Moroccan delegation was "the national cause", a reference to the Moroccan Sahara issue on which Morocco reaffirmed its stance before the UN General Assembly, as well as the other Arab causes and in the first place the Palestinian people cause.

M. Filali also evoked the Zionist raid on Tunisia and reiterated Morocco's total support to Tunisia in its intervention before the UN Security Council. He hoped that the unanimous condemnation of this Zionist aggression against Tunisia by the Arab world would be a starting point for the clearing up of the Arab atmosphere and the achievement of a greater arab solidarity.

On his part, M.'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee of Foreign Liaisons of the Libyan Jamahiriyah (foreign minister) arrived aboard the same plane for a short visit to Morocco before proceeding to Tripoli. He said the works of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly have provided the opportunity to coordinate efforts with his Moroccan counterpart.

On the Israeli aggression against Tunisia, M. al-Turayki said he had participated in the meetings of Arab foreign affairs ministers, those of the Security Council and in all other debates held about this aggression. He said it was high time Arabs gain solidarity, forget their marginal problems and unite around the main issue which is that of Palestine and the liberation of occupied Arab territories.

Saudi Arabia's Yamani Arrives for Arab Meeting

LD070347 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The meetings of the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources will commence tomorrow in Rabat. This session will discuss a number of issues which particularly concern the aspects of Arab cooperation in exploring minerals and their exploitation. Arab ministerial delegations have arrived in Morocco to participate in this meeting. Shaykh Admad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, was among those who arrived this evening.

Diplomatic Ties With Thailand Established 4 Oct

LD051741 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Morocco and Thailand have decided to establish diplomatic relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information issued a statement noting that according to the wish to consolidate the relations of friendship between Morocco and Thailand, the governments of the two countries decided, by joint agreement, to establish diplomatic relations as from 4 October 1985 at the level of ambassadors.

SUDAN

Coup Suspects Reportedly Confess To Involvement

JN061019 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 21/Oct. 6, (SUNA) — Some persons suspected of involvement in the recent coup attempt have made judicial confessions and others have been considered king's witnesses, TMC Member Faris 'Abdallah Husni told SUNA last night. Husni, who is also chief of the military intelligence, did not disclose the contents of the confessions, but said one objective of the coup planners was "the organization of an armed demonstration to support Garang and to confirm his popularity."

He also did not identify the persons granted the king's witness status, but said they include both military men and civilians.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Message From Mubarak

JN071444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1407 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has received a written message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with President Mubarak's recent tour of some European countries and the United States as well as with Egypt's view on the latest developments in the region, the Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters in Tunis, particularly the violation of Tunisian sovereignty, and Egypt's position on the Arab move.

Egypt's ambassador 'Abbas Musharrafah, who conveyed the message today, stated that the message is part of the continued contacts between Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and President Mubarak on issues of mutual concern.

Defense Minister on Soviet Mission, South

NC080859 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 8 (AFP) — A Soviet military mission will arrive in Sudan soon to evaluate Khartoum's military needs, Sudanese Defence Minister General 'Uthman, 'Abdallah Muhammad said here today. In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he added that Sudan would ask Egypt for military help under the defence pact between the two countries if Sudan was threatened by foreign aggression.

General 'Abdallah, who is here on a week-long official visit, said a Soviet envoy had already made preliminary contact with Sudanese authorities, who had agreed on the visit of a Soviet "technical military mission."

"The rapprochement between Sudan and the Soviet Union is part of a strategic re-evaluation of Sudan's relations aimed at repairing the damage caused by the old regime" of ousted President Ja'far Numayri, he added. But the general took care to note that the rapprochement with Moscow would not be "at the expense of relations with the United States."

He stressed that there had been no cooling of "excellent U.S.-Sudanese relations, based on friendship and marked by the continuation of U.S. military, economic and cultural aid" to Khartoum.

Gen 'Abdallah said no date had yet been set for the visit of the Soviet military mission, which he said would concentrate particularly on maintenance and spare parts for ageing Soviet equipment which had fallen into disuse.

The general, considered one of the strongmen of the ruling Military Council that took power when President Numayri was overthrown in a coup d'etat in April, added that he would visit Moscow soon.

Turning to the Sudanese-Egyptian military pact, signed in 1976 by President Numayri and then-President Anwar al-Sadat, Gen 'Abdallah said Egypt was willing to help Sudan "as long as any foreign aggression lasts."

But he stressed that the fighting in Southern Sudan between government forces and the rebel army led by Colonel John Garang did not count as foreign intervention.

The Sudanese-Egyptian defence pact was strongly attacked by Sudanese politicians after President Numayri's overthrow. Gen 'Abdallah said no members of the former president's regime had been involved in the mutiny by southern troops last month in Army barracks at Khartoum and Kordofan.

He said all the military involved in the "racist" plot had been arrested after it was put down by the government, but refused to name the "foreign country" which the Sudanese authorities insist played a big role in the mutiny.

Gen 'Abdallah said the rebel troops of Col Garang had been pushed away from two southern towns they had encircled in August, Bor in the Upper Nile Region, and Yirol in the Bahr al-Ghazal area.

Gen 'Abdallah said the unilateral ceasefire decreed by the government seven months ago was still in effect "except in the case of legitimate self-defence."

But he warned that steps would have to be taken soon against a rebel detachment near Al-Nasir in the Upper Nile if it did not withdraw soon. The detachment has not so far attempted any offensive.

The general said that "the doors of dialogue" with Col Garang remained open "as long as we are sure of his will to negotiate." The colonel is currently refusing to talk with the military authorities. He said the ruling Military Council was still committed to general elections in April next year with a view to returning to civilian government, but that the elections might exclude certain southern regions. He added that a national covention comprising political and independent figures from both northern and southern Sudan would be held early next month to examine the problems of the South.

The southern rebels, mainly animists and Christians, are particularly opposed to the introduction of Islamic law in Sudan, which is dominated in the north by Moslem Arabs.

SPLA Operations in Southern Upper Nile Areas

EA071549 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Southern Upper Nile administrative areas have witnessed a number of intensive military operations by SPLA forces under the overall command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of SPLA high command and zonal commander of southern upper nile and Equatoria administrative areas.

According to a Radio SPLA correspondent, elements of Lion Battalion forming part of the special combined force under the command of Major Bona Abang Dol laid a successful ambush against the huge enemy convoy in between Jummayza and the lodges of Sudan Safaris. In the first stage of the engagement, SPLA forces destroyed an APC and later demolished a lorry being used by enemy forces when the lorry detonated a landmine set by SPLA troops.

Another SPLA unit from the brigade headquarters attacked the enemy from the rear destroying a magirus army truck and killing a large number of enemy troops and injuring an unspecified number of them, our correspondent added.

Daf'allah on Upcoming Visits to Egypt, U.S., UK

JN071619 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1504 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has announced that his visits to Cairo, the United States, Britain, and the FRG will begin on 12 October, adding that he will begin with Cairo, spend a night there, and then leave for New York. He also said that a scheduled visit to Italy and the Netherlands has been postponed.

The prime minister said that his visit to Cairo has a certain importance because it will shed light on the overall relations between Sudan and Egypt, adding that there are many things clouding relations between the two countries and that the changes in the Sudanese situation require some time to be accepted by our brothers in Egypt, a fact that should be explained to our brothers in Egypt.

Regarding his visit to New York, the prime minister stressed its importance and said that its primary objective is to visit the United Nations — celebrating its 40th anniversary and where many heads of state and prime ministers are present — to reflect that there is freedom and democracy in Sudan, which is advancing with firm steps toward democracy. He also said that his visit to New York is considered an opportunity to discuss Sudan's problems [word indistinct] and its economic problems which are linked to the world's economic problems, adding that these issues should be discussed in light of Sduan's new vision.

In one of his regular meetings with media and national press officials this morning, the prime minister added that his visit to New York is also an opportunity to meet with a large number of leaders and UN agency officials to discuss the aid that is being extended to Sudan, as well as with U.S. officials to review aid to Sudan and U.S.-Sudanese relations, and with the volunteer organizations operating in Sudan in order to discuss their role in efforts to build Sudan after the damage caused by drought and deseritification.

He said that he will also visit Britain, pointing to its role in the EEC and to Sudan's economic and technical relations with it. He added that he would also visit the FRG, stressing Sduan's close relations with it and with Lower Saxony in particular as well as the FRG's role in the EEC. He said that he would discuss the FRG's support for Sudan's efforts to confront the economic problems as well Sudan's vision of the world.

Libyan Delegation Concludes Visit, Leaves Khartoum

JN051553 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA) — The Libyan General People's Congress delegation left Khartoum this afternoon after a visit to Sudan that lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation held talks with officials and with National Alliance leaders on bilateral relations and current Arab issues. It also conveyed the constituent conferences' decision to support the Sudanese people morally and materially.

'Ali Bilkhayr, head of the delegation and secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, told SUNA that the visit was successful because it served to relay the conferences' decision to the Sudanese people and leaders, adding that the talks between the delegation on the one hand and the Sudanese Government and National Alliance on the other dealt with ways to strengthen fraternal relations between the Sudanese people and the Libyan Jamahiriyah as well as with the current grave situation in the Arab arena.

Bilkhayr also said that the views of the two sides were identical regarding the best way to liberate Jerusalem, Palestine, and the occupied Arab territories, that is, through armed struggle against Zionist racism, U.S. imperialism, and what he called the treacherous and capitulationist sides.

Bilkhayr added that the treacherous Zionist aggression against fraternal Tunisia underscores the aggressive nature of the Zionist enemy and of U.S. imperialism as well as Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's statement that the dangers surrounding the Arab nation are represented by the Zionist death train, which moves with U.S. support and which is aimed not only against Palestine, Egypt, or Syria, but also against all the Arab homeland's countries from the gulf to the ocean.

TUNISIA

Mubarak Reportedly Asks To Visit To Discuss Crisis

NC071902 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, Oct 7 (AFP) — President Husni Mubarak of Egypt would like to come here soon to discuss the crisis spurred by the Israeli air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation with Tunisian and PLO officials, Arab diplomatic sources said here today. They said Tunisian officials were embarrased by Mr. Mubarak's request because of the boycott imposed on Egypt by the Arab League after Cairo signed the Camp David peace agreement with Israel in 1979. Tunis is the seat of the league. Tunisia broke relations with Egypt then, but would not object to Mr. Mubarak's visit if Egypt broke relations with Israel, the sources said. Mr. Mubarak would like to meet particularly with President Habib Bourguiba and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, the sources said. His request was presented to Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali today, the sources said, by Mr. Mubarak's political counsellor, Usamah al-Baz, in a secret meeting here.

Egyptian sources in Tunis said Mr. al-Baz arrived yesterday evening and met long into the night with Mr. 'Arafat. They held a second meeting after Mr. al-Baz's talk this morning with Mr. Mzali, the sources said. The meetings have not been confirmed officially.

Demonstrators Protesting Israeli Raid Arrested

NC061020 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 6 (AFP) — Four demonstrators, one of them a woman, were arrested and charged Saturday while taking part in a banned demonstration over last week's bombing by Israeli war planes of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's headquarters near here, a Tunisian Human Rights League source said today. The source said the four had been charged with assembly on the public highway and violence against the security forces after scuffles with police during the demonstration by about 50 women carrying banners and shouting slogans.

The demonstrators singled out the United States for allegedly aiding Israel to carry out the raid. The source said that seven people in all were arrested but three were later released.

The four people arrested belonged to the Tunisian Communist Party, which is legal, and the Socialist Progressive Movement, which is tolerated by the authorities. The woman charged, Siham Yaben Sedrine [spelling of name as received], is also a member of the Human Rights League. The arrests were unconfirmed officially today, but the government newspaper *LA PRESSE* said the protestors had struck "a discordant note" in organising "an anarchic demonstration" as Tunisia was celebrating the United Nations Secuity Council vote in its favour over the Israeli raid.

In spite of the ban on all public demonstration small groups have been seen in the streets ever since the raid, expressing support for the PLO and condemnation of the Israeli oepration and Washington's qualified approval of it.

KENYA

Moi Deplores Reports of Atrocities in Uganda

EA071129 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Oct 85 p 1

[Gideon Mulaki report: "Stop the Atrocities, Moi Tells Ugandans"]

[Excerpt] President Moi deplored yesterday the constant reports of atrocities in Uganda. He was particularly saddened by armed victimisation of innocent people, especially women and children. The president said that arms in any country's army and security forces should be used to protect the lives of citizens, their property and their territorial integrity, not to victimise them. He stated that it would be a terrible and unforgivable mistake if the same guns were turned against citizens to kill and terrify them.

President Moi was addressing a congregation at Nairobi's Lavington United Church's silver jubilee celebrations and service.

The President did not single out any particular example. But a report said several days ago that government troops had captured and raped schoolgirls and housewives in the "Luwero triangle" in Uganda.

President Moi said it was shameful for soldiers, who have been given guns to protect the people, to turn the guns on the same people. He called on all Kenyans to pray for Uganda so it can find a way of ending bloodshed and arrive at a peaceful solution.

The president expressed concern at selfishness which, he said, had gripped so many African leaders. He had told the Uganda delegates to the Nairobi peace talks that they seemed to preserve positions for themselves instead of placing wananchi [citizens] at the forefront. He told the congregation that he has repeatedly told the Ugandan delegates to be mindful of innocent Ugandans during the discussions.

The president whose address was punctuated by quotes from the Bible, said that Kenya had already too many refugees to accommodate due to the economic situation. Such refugees are from southern Sudan, Uganda and other countries, the president said.

Touching on the apartheid regime in South Africa, President Moi said sanctions should be applied against South Africa without qualification. He noted the suffering of the black people there and said it was high time the apartheid system was abolished.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Gani Appointed Forces Commander

EA072007 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] General Mohamed Hashi Gani, is reported to have been named commander of the Armed Forces of the Mogadishu clique. According to information we have received from the capital of the north west region, Hargeisa, Gen Mohamed Hashi Gani, who was commander of the 26th Division has now officially been made the overall commander of the Armed Forces of the Siad Barre clique.

Gen Gani, the supreme murderer who is responsible for all unjust killings, plunder, massacres, imprisonment and the incitement of fratrical wars and all the evil deeds that have occurred in the northern regions since he became commander of the 26th Division, has been named as head of Siad Barre's bandits and his former post provisionally given to General Uthman (Fakih).

There have been rumors recently to the effect that Gen Gani would be made commander of the Armed Forces, a move taken by Siad Barre to replace General Mohamed Ali Samantar, the defense minister, who had been tipped by foreign powers as the only man who is capable of replacing General Siad Barre. It is reported that there has been some discord between Siad Barre and Ali Samantar recently which has forced Siad Barre to replace Ali Samantar with a trustworthy man: Gen Mohamed Hashi Gani. This move has been tactfully done to avoid an army mutiny because Ali Samantar is still a figurehead defense minister.

TANZANIA

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives in Dar es Salaam

EA071956 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, arrived in Dar es Salaam this evening for a 2-day official visit to Tanzania. He was greeted at the airport by his host, President Nyerere, and other party and government officials. During his 2-day stay in the country, Mr Diouf is expected to hold talks with his host, Mwalimu Nyerere, and leaders of liberation movements based in Dar es Salaam. The Senegalese president is on a tour of Frontline States. He was already visited Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Angola.

Zanzibar President Urges Private Initiative

EA071546 Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, 07 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA) — Zanzibar's President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has proposed to the next government of the Indian Ocean islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, due to take over later this month, major policy changes which will activate the economic and service sectors in the isles. Mr Mwinyi, speaking to top functionaries of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government at a ceremony to bid him farewell in Zanzibar last night, said although Zanzibar would continue to toe the socialist line, there was need to accomodate private initiative in major economic and service sectors.

He proposed major changes in the transportation, trade, agriculture, industrial, and housing sectors, saying that there was need for the next government to concentrate on economic development and leave individuals and cooperatives to run services such as surface transportation.

Mwinyi, sole presidential [words indistinct] the United Republic of Tanzania, said the government should concentrate on road construction and maintenance and cooperatives to run services such as surface transportation.

Mwinyi, sole presidential [words indistinct] the United Republic of Tanzania, said the government should concentrate on road construction and maintenance and leave individuals and cooperatives to run services such as surface transportation. [as received]

On agriculture, the isles' economic mainstay, the president said the government should concentrate on provision of services and imputs to farmers instead of indulging itself in agriculture.

UGANDA

Democratic Party Statement Calls for Cease-Fire

EA072112 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1742 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, 7 Oct (SUNA) — The Democratic Party of Uganda led by Internal Affairs Minister Dr Paul Ssemogerere, has demanded that both the Military Council and the Ugandan Resistance Movement observe an immediate cease-fire and stick to it [words indistinct].

In a statement issued today the party appealed to the Ugandan Government to stop [word indistinct] on a large scale in the country of operations involving killing and plundering [word indistinct] elements of the government Army which is responsible for these operations to win the confidence of the people and the Ugandan man in the street for the achievement of stability in the country.

The statement also demanded that elements of the government army should be disarmed when not on duty and army salaries should be paid more regularly to prevent the military from resorting to plundering operations. The minister of the interior also demanded that (?the Ministry) of Defense mount a campaign to collect firearms from irresponsible elements which are using such arms for their own private purposes.

The Democratic Party also appealed to the National Resistance Movement, led by Yoweri Museveni, to open the roads controlled by its forces in the areas of Masaka, Mbarara [word indistinct] for traffic, pointing out that continued closure of these roads has had adverse effects on the lives of Ugandan citizens. Its effect on the economies of Rwanda, Burundi and eastern Zaire may affect relations between those counties and Uganda.

In its statement the party also appealed for the removal of senior officials appointed by the deposed President Milton Obote to ensure the sovereignty of the law and respect for human rights in the country in view of the fact that the violation of human rights and oppression was committed by these elements: The statement specified district commissioners, council officers, and national security elements.

The party also called for the expansion of the ruling Military Council in Uganda by giving representation to the political parties. It appealed to the Ugandan Government to take the necessary measures to amend the Election Law as a preliminary step to free and fair elections at the end of the transitional period which was fixed at 1 year when power was seized here about 2 months ago.

In its statement, the Democratic Party also demanded that immediate measures be taken to have all officials who have committed crimes against the citizens tried to assure the (?safety) of citizens' lives and property. It also demanded the abolition of the post of the administrative secretary of the civil service and the right for citizens to elect their representatives on local councils.

Internal Minister Appointed Acting Prime Minister

EA072048 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Summary] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has appointed Paul Ssemogerere, the minister of internal affairs, to act as prime minister in the absence of Prime Minister Abraham Waligo, who is currently in Seoul, South Korea, leading the Uganda delegation to the joint World Bank and the IMF annual meeting.

Gen Okello has also appointed Dr Benjamin Obonyo, the minister of health, as acting minister of finance, a portfolio also held by Prime Minister Abraham Waligo.

Minister Says Museveni 'Perpetrating Instability'

EA072013 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of cooperatives, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi, has criticized the National Resistance Army of Mr Yoweri Museveni for continuing to fight government security forces after the fall of the Obote regime, which he accused of stealing votes during the 1980 general election.

The minister, who was speaking at the burial of the remains of more than 400 people killed and dumped in (Simbe) estate and the surrounding forest in Mpigi District during the Obote regime, charged that by continuing to fight it seems that Mr Museveni has not only declared war on Obote but also on innocent Ugandans, thereby perpetrating instability in the country.

On government efforts to restore peace in the country, Mr Nyanzi told the hundreds of mourners who attended the ceremony that the government is taking serious steps to ensure that soldiers keep discipline in all areas where they are operating. He said the exercise which started in Luwero last week is going to cover other areas.

Turning to the work of his ministry, Mr Nyanzi assured the farmers that farm implements will soon be delivered to boost food and cash-crop production.

Government Troops Reportedly Shell Museveni Forces

EA071824 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1640 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, 7 Oct (SUNA)— Reports from western Uganda today say that Ugandan Government troops last night began shelling positions held by Ugandan national resistance forces led by Yoweri Museveni in an attempt to open the vital road linking Kampala with Masaka. [Words indistinct] under occupation of the resistance forces for 2 weeks.

The reports say the government forces are now in Kayabwe which is situated halfway between Kampala and Masaka. These forces are shelling Museveni forces near the River Katonga. Eyewitness reports say that 24 government vehicles full of soldiers were seen deploying in these areas to confront the Museveni troops.

Other reports say that Museveni forces, which occupied Masaka last week, had now left the town but control all its entry points. Earlier, General Tito Okello, chairman of the ruling Military Council, pledged to open this road because of its vital importance in supplying Kampala with foodstuffs.

Government Troops Launch 'Orgy of Killing, Rape'

EA081054 Nairobi THE STANDARD in Ehglish 8 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by *STANDARD* correspondent in Kampala: "Fierce Fighting in Western Uganda"]

[Excerpt] Hundreds of government troops today launched an orgy of killing, rape, and looting in western Uganda following hours of fierce fighting with rebels, eyewitnesses sand. Travelers reaching Kampala said 30 truckfulls of soldiers who had been sent to dislodge guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) from western strongholds, disbanded in disarray after coming under heavy artillery and gun fire near Kayabwe, 50 miles southwest of here .

The troops spread into surrounding villages raping women and pillaging homes, the travelers told reporters. Some soldiers shot at civilians at random, killing some, the travelers said. The column of Army trucks was on its way to Masaka, 80 miles west of Kampala, which was cut off by the NRA more than a fortnight ago. The column was ambushed by the rebels, the travelers said. They said about 50 soldiers had been taken captive by the guerrillas.

CHAD

Habre, Nucci Meet; Libyan Summit Possible

AB051621 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Oct (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre revealed on Saturday in Ndjamena that contacts were currently being cultivated for the holding of a Chadian-Libyan summit meeting. The Chadian head of state, however, added that in recent days, the Libyan Air Force had intensified its overflights in Chadian territory, in particular, in the capital and the southern part of the country. Mr Habre made this statement to the press after granting an audience to Christian Nucci, the French minister for cooperation and development who arrived in Ndjamena on Saturday morning for a few hours visit.

Concerning an eventual meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Habre said: "We are at the stage of prospecting contacts."

"We have always favored dialogue with Libya," he added, "and such a meeting is welcomed."

Concerning the overflights in Chadian territory by the Libyan Air Force, in particular, in the capital last Wednesday, President Habre believed that this was "an abnormal situation. But I do not know what is behind it." The Chadian president also added that Libya took advantage of the withdrawal of the French troops during the Manta Operation to strengthen its military positions in troops as well as in equipment in the northern part of the country. "Libya", he said, "has not abandoned any of its ambitions toward Chad." He stated that "if conditions demand," he would not exclude (?calling) the French troops to Chad. "But", he added, "I have not done so yet."

The military lull currently prevailing in the country enabled the Libyans, according to President Habre, "to settle down permanently in the northern part of the country." According to him, "Libya has embarked upon the establishment of a gigantic intelligence system in the northern part of Chad."

"Libya is assaulting Chad and dividing Chadians", he said.

Concerning the food situation of the Chadian people, who were affected last month by famine in some regions, Mr Habre believed that the situation "was improving favorably." "He said that the situation is good because of abundant rainfall."

For his part, Mr Nucci, after his talk with President Habre, believed that the Chadian problem "should first of all be solved by Chadians themselves." He also pointed out that it was Mr Habre's duty to support steps toward peace in the country. The French minister, who is expected to leave Ndjamena this Saturday for Niger — the second leg of a tour which will take him to four countries: Chad, Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso — stressed that his talk with Mr Habre bore in particular on Franco-Chadian relations and the political situation in the country. It will be recalled that Mr Nucci's visit was preceded on Friday by that of Guy Penne, special advisor to French President Francois Mitterrand for African affairs. He also met with President Hissein Habre on Friday morning, during a brief visit of few hours in Ndjamena.

GABON

National Party To Elect Regional Bureaus

AB071817 Paris AFP in French 1502 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The elections for the regional bureaus of the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG], the country's only party, are scheduled to take place from 6 to 20 October, a communique from the Political Bureau announced on Sunday. These elections will take place after those of the committees by universal suffrage. These committees are the regional branches of the party and are in charge of designating 4 delegates who become 2d-degree voters of the 10 members of the local bureaus and several lists representing the various factions of the party will be presented at the time of voting.

The PDG is composed of 71 branches and 2 of them were created last Saturday by the Political Bureau; 1 branch is installed in Paris. These elections are very important in the political life of the Gabonese people, observers note, because they are taking place before the municipal, provincial, and departmental elections which are scheduled for next year. They will also take place before the party congress which meets every 7 years in an ordinary session. This congress will choose the presidential candidate. The presidential election will be organized before the end of 1986.

BURKINA FASO

France's Nucci Arrives, Presents Vegetable Seeds

AB070930 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the external relations minister in charge of cooperation and development, arrived at the Ouagadougou international airport early this afternoon. He was received by Comrade Henri Zongo, minister of economic promotion who was acting for the external relations minister, and Seydou Traore, minister of agriculture and livestock.

During a ceremony at the airport, Minister Seydou Traore was presented with 1 ton of vegetable seeds that could be sown over an area of nearly 160,000 hectares. Nucci, who was the first to speak, first of all explained the purpose of his visit. He said: It is a real pleasure for me to visit Ouagadougou again in order to reaffirm by this gesture the French people's desire to assist the Burkinabe people in the interest of their development and to work to strengthen the relations between the two peoples.

Agriculture and Livestock Minister Seydou Traore stated that despite its simplicity, this ceremony is of particular importance. Having refused to consider climatic hazards as a matter of fate, he emphasized, the Burkinabe people are making every effort to further guarantee agricultural production through a greater control of water resources. The realization of the Sourou and Bagre projects constitute the beginning of the hydroagriculture program, he said. Comrade Seydou Traore then recalled the importance Burkina Faso attaches to the achievement of its self-sufficiency in food. In conclusion, Comrade Seydou Traore — in the name of the Burkinabe people — thanked the French minister for this very significant gesture by the French people. Finally, it must be stressed that this gift of vegetable seeds demonstrates the French people's desire to contribute to the realization of our major economic objectives. The seeds are for planting the following vegetables: cabbages, tomatoes, carrots, eggplants, and onions.

Minister on Reinstatement of Civil Servants

AB071943 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, once referred to the possible reinstatement of stray civil servants who had been dismissed. Public Service Minister Fidele Toe met with the national press this morning to speak of the reinstatement exercise in the various branches of the civil service.

[Begin recording] [Toe] The comrade president has often appealed to these people, insisting on the fact that those dismissed might be reinstated. You will recalled that on 4 August last year, on the occasion of the first anniversary, he made a similar appeal. But this time he was insistent in his appeal to the dismissed. You will certainly recall that in a report on the meeting of the Council of Ministers, it was stated that in all civil service branches, those dismissed will be reinstated. But until now, those reinstated were under the Ministry of Education: they included teachers and administrators. Now the measure affects workers in all branches of the civil service. To this effect, the minister of labor, social security, and civil service was instructed to make a list for the reinstatement of the persons dismissed. The comrade president also set a date, 7 October — that is today — for the reinstatement exercise. We had concluded that these comrades, most of whom were led astray and wanted to use certain methods to combat the revolution, should be reinstated and resettled into the new society so that we will not lose them for ever. Their resettlement must be total. But we must not allow ourselves to be deceived by certain attitudes dictated by the opportunity or by the situation whereby somce of the persons reinstated would manage themselves into various positions and attempt to combat the revolution again.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you recall the conditions to be fulfilled by the persons concerned in order to be reemployed?

[Toe] There is a form to be filled out that was adopted at the cabinet meeting after the amendments. At the provincial, divisional, and village levels, these affected will obtained a form and provide a 200-CFA revenue stamp and a 100 CFA provincial stamp. They must provide their name, date and place of birth, and personal data. Such data will include their previous position, ministry, division, and office to which they belonged. The members of the Revolutionary Defense Committee will then fill in other section specifying whether the person concerned takes part in general assemblies and in communal projects, if he is a sociable person, and if he is well-liked. The Council of Ministers will examine each case according to the various data. [end recording]

Houphouet-Boigny's Aspirations Examined

AB042144 Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French
20 Sep 85 pp 10-12

[Excerpts] Addressing his people on the evening of 11 September, 1985, outside the Presidency of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara was certainly right to have spoken as a fighter. The informal meeting of the heads of state of the Entente Council, which he took part in during the previous day which was devoted to the problems of peace, security, and stability, has failed to hide a machination of the objectives which are diametrically opposed to the popular masses' interests in the subregion. In the same way, the circumstances under which the organization was founded clearly show the permanent hostility of the imperialist and financial powers to the progress and the emancipation of the peoples of this strategic region.

Politically and economically speaking, the Entente Council has been dominated by the Ivory Coast which provides 84 percent of its budget. It has also maintained after the independence of its member-countries, very close links with the colonial power. But apart from its first mission, which consists in preventing and destroying any form of federative grouping, the Entente Council has always played the strategic role of anticommunist rampart. Under these conditions, imperialism, especially French imperialism, could not tolerate the presence and the development of a communist or progressive country like Ghana of Kwame Nkrumah in the heart of this region. As the first country in the continent to have achieved its independence in 1957, Ghana preached African unity. With his socialist approach to development of the continent, Nkrumah, who was one of the architects of the OAU, therefore appeared to be a disturbing element for colonial powers. This is why imperialism, through Felix Houphouet-Boigny, did everything possible to organize the overthrow of the Ghanaian regime in 1966.

Now, once again, Houphouet hopes to renew his deed of the 1960's with Burkina Faso, or with the Ghana of Flight Lieutenant John J. Rawlings, who is said to be inspired by the ideas of the Osagiefo Kwame Nkrumah. But in his heart he would rather not embark upon a military conflict. Besides, a direct confrontation would not benefit him and he will do everything possible to avoid it because the domestic situation in the Ivory Coast is unstable: an economic slump, corruption, scheming, constitutional problems marked by race of heir apparents to succession, renewed outbreak of banditry, and so on... All of this greatly disturbs the old billionaire who spent all of his life amassing a fortune by exploiting his people and ruining his country. The Ivory Coast, after the Zaire of Mobutu Sese Seko, beats the record of indebtedness in Africa. On the other hand, Houphouet-Boigny wants to win the Nobel Peace Prize. All the opportunities are taken in the Ivory Coast: colloquiums, seminars, conferences, and so on, to campaign for peace. Perhaps, it is one of the reasons why he has convened the recent Entente Council summit to discuss peace, security, and stability. However, the "old man," as he is called in his country, desires the Nobel Peace Prize to the same degree as he abhors the Ghana-Burkina Faso revolutionary alliance.

In fact, Ghanaian and Burkinabe opponents are trained in military camps in the Ivory Coast and Togo. Military exercises are also organized at their borders and are code-named in the Ivory Coast, with the slogan: "The enemies always come from the north." During his visit to Niger and Mali, the American vice president, George Bush, asked his hosts to stop "communism and totalitarian regimes." An atmosphere of plots and conspiracy prevail around the two revolutionary regimes, the proof being that Houphouet wants to achieve his greatest ambition in life, that is to win the Nobel Peace Prize and, at the same time destroy "communism." To achieve this ambition, the establishment of an army within the Entente Council was suggested at the meeting in Yamoussoukro. In this case, one can only wonder what would become of the nonaggression and defense aid agreement signed between the countries of the West African Economic Community which is currently chaired by Burkina Faso and which comprises the Entente Council member-countries.

Will Burkina withdraw from the Entente Council? This is the question one is tempted to put after those bitter criticisms against the organization. This assumption is not obvious if the economic aspects of the organization's objectives are taken into account. According to the statements made by the comrade president of Burkina Faso, it is rather a review of the organization's orientations which is necessary. "We want a revolutionary Entente Council," he specified. So, we have to wait for the development of the situation within the organization to be more enlightened.

GHANA

Government Concludes Aid Agreements With Japan

AB072058 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Ghana and Japan this morning concluded 2 agreements under which Japan will grant 900 million yen, about 216.4 million cedis to Ghana. Under the first agreement, a grant of 120.2 million cedis will go to increased food production under the Ejura farms program No 16. Under the second agreement, 96.2 million cedis will be used to purchase rice from Burma. The grants will be made available during the period between the days of coming into force of the agreements and March 31, 1986, unless it is extended by mutual consent.

In an address at the signing ceremony, the secretary, Mr Kofi Djin, who is temporarily in charge of foreign affairs, said Ghana will use the first grant exclusively for the purchase of agricultural machinery and vehicles for transport, agricultural chemicals and service necessary for the transportation of the products. He recalled that Japan has extended seven grants to Ghana during this year, which action, he said, is remarkable, for the grants demonstrate the further strengthening of friendly and economic relations between the two countries.

In reply, the Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Arichi,said Japan appreciates the government's strong emphasis on the agricultural sector as one of the top priorities of the economic recovery program. He said the food and increased food production aid are manifestations of the wish to encourage the efforts of the government and people of Ghana toward the speedy recovery of the national economy.

World Bank To Spend $127 Million on Highway

AB051358 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The World Bank is to spend $127 million on the rehabilitation and maintenance work on roads and bridges in the country under the fourth highway project being undertaken by the Ministry of Roads and Highways. This was announced in Kumasi by the secretary for the ministry, Mr E.O. Donkor, during an inspection of remedial work being undertaken by the city council. He said the project, which will be spread over 3 years, will start this month. Mr Donkor said under the project, the World Bank will assist the Ghana Highway Authority with equipment, technical advice, and incentives to the workers in the major and feeder road sectors.

IVORY COAST

Speaker Opens National Assembly Session

AB032050 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Speaker Henri Konan Bedie opened the second ordinary session of the National Assembly this morning. This session, the last one of the year, marks the end of the sixth legislature and will essentially be devoted to the examination of the financial law of the 1986 fiscal year and that of the special budget for allotment and equipment. Personalities and members of the government, of the Social Economic Council, and of the diplomatic corps honored this solemn inaugural session with their presence, which Speaker Konan Bedie placed under the double heading of economic and domestic policy. Basing his reflections on these two themes, Speaker Konan Bedie pointed out that the policy of austerity and rigor has yielded its first fruit and that there is, therefore, every reason to hope for a better future. The Ivorian version of democracy has stood the test of time and must be consolidated with the upcoming session of the eighth congress of our great party.

[Begin Bedie recording] Remember, my dear colleagues, that at the beginning of the legislature and even through last year, what stood out in the public's opinion was the economic crisis, the slump, the layoffs and the reduction of personnel, unemployment, the rising cost of living, not forgetting the drought with its disastrous consequences, the bush fires, and the power cuts of 1983. In short, the past 4 years brought difficult living conditions to all, and particularly for the modest families.

Today, after a period of reversal, the key words in our daily conversation are more frequently: economic reorientation, revival, and recovery. This change in tone is reflected in the national accounts. The gross domestic product [GDP], which is the measure of the level of economic activity, will increase in real terms by about 5 percent in 1985 over that of the previous year, whereas it had dropped during the last 3 years by about 15 percent. The financial deficit of the public sector dropped from 13.3 percent of the GDP in 1982 to 9.8 percent in 1983, then to less than 4 percent in 1984; and it is estimated to drop to 1.5 percent this year.

The reduction of the deficits of current foreign transactions has been just as spectacular. It fell from 13.2 percent of the GDP in 1982 and 1983, to 2.8 percent in 1984, and should increase to about 3 percent in 1985. We must add that the increase in the prices of imports has been reduced significantly in these last few years: 24 percent in 1981, 16 percent in 1982, 10 percent in 1983, 12 percent in 1984, and 5.5 percent is estimated for 1985. At the same time, the price increase affecting consumer goods has considerably slowed down, from 8.8 percent in 1981 to 5 percent in 1985.

This revival in economic activity during 1985 is due to the excellent agricultural season, which itself is the result of the good climatic conditions, but which certainly depends more on the good agricultural policy of the public authorities and the serious work which has been done in this sector since independence. [end recording]

Speaker Henri Konan Bedie said that we owe this success to the farmers and the entire rural world, to whom and to which he paid glowing tribute. Success, yes, but prudence first; we must know how to consolidate our gains.

[Begin Bedie recording] From the beginning of this legislature, we have wholeheartedly supported the measures taken by the government to overcome the economic crisis and to consolidate the future of tomorrow's society. Now that this policy of austerity and rigor has yielded results corresponding to our hopes, and the foundations of the economy have been reorganized, it is important to remain mobilized, because nothing is permanently acquired in the lives of nations.

The present improvement offers great satisfaction, though there still remains much to be done to improve the living conditions of all. The satisfaction of these needs will be met gradually, with the growth of the economy, supported by the effort and work of each and every one. Our essential concern is to achieve the most rapid and balanced economic development. To attain this, we must all give priority to agriculture, because in the same way that agriculture has taken us out of the crisis, it is from this same agricultural sector that the medium- and long-term growth of national economy will come. [end recording]

Thus the second parliamentary session opens under the double heading of internal policy and the new deal. In the wake of a series of elections, Speaker Konan Bedie called on his colleagues to know how to comport themselves in contesting for the votes of the electorate.

[Begin Bedie recording] We, the elected people, know that in democracy it is the electorate that decides on the itinerary and maps out the path that we follow in the political scene. Intrigues do not give lasting success. We also know that political life presupposes individual autonomy and a relative financial independence because if is a life of devotion, selflessness, self-sacrifice, and various kinds of sacrifices. In our country with a tradition of liberalism, man can find self-fulfillment elsewhere other than in the public service or the political path. A wide path is open that leads to private and independent activities in agriculture, trade industry and services, the professional path, and personal autonomy. This is to say that apart from elective offices, we will equally and fully find self-accomplishment in individual autonomy and in our private lives. Public and private activities are perhaps, and in the first place, alternate means for the achievement of personal happiness. Private or public life is also the choice before all candidates on the eve of the upcoming elections. They must ponder this deeply before taking any action.

My dear colleagues, within a few days, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny will speak for Ivory Coast and for Ivorians. He will say what we have achieved during our 25 years of existence as an independent nation. Let me tell you in advance that this message will be the brilliant reflection of our common history, an answer to the excellent history of the mobilization of the Ivorian people and modernization, development, self-accomplishment in progress and peace. Fellow parliamentarians, it is not yet time for separation. We are linked by a great friendship after 5 years of joint work. We are attached to all of our compatriots and to all of our other brothers who are members of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast — African Democratic Rally by a great solidarity. As a result, let us stick together and listen to the leader and guide. The upcoming address by the father of the nation will stimulate the deliberations of this session so that the National Assembly can live, united behind President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Long live Ivory Coast. [end recording]

LIBERIA

LAP Instructed To Cancel Rally Due to Doe Visit

AB051727 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The Liberian Action Party, LAP says its officials have been advised that they cannot hold any rally in Margibi County on 5 October because the head of state will be passing through Kakata, Harbel and [word indistinct] and will be going back on the same day.

The release issued by LAP yesterday said the warning was given by Margibi County superintendent, Major Amos G. Bohn. According to the release, the Liberian Action Party expressed the opinion that Superintendent Bohn is suggesting that two political parties cannot campaign in a same area on a same day even though, the release said, a letter informing him of LAP's planned rally was sent to him since Monday 30 September. It said LAP does not believe that officials of government cannot guarantee the party's protection as well as other political parties other than the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, during the campaign tour.

The release said the matter has already been reported to the Special Elections Commission. However, the Executive Committee of LAP has decided that the rally will go ahead as planned. The Liberian Action Party said it expects the government to give all Liberians, irrespective of political affiliation, full protection.

Secom To Give Parties More Details on Elections

AB051840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the Special Elections Commission [Secom], Ambassador Emmett Harmon, has said his commission will shortly inform the four political parties as to the actual form in which (?persons wishing) to observe the political process will take place. Speaking at a press conference at Secom's Headquarters in (Ashmond) Street in Monrovia yesterday, Chairman Harmon said his recent visit abroad was intended to seek advice on how other processes leading to the counting of ballots are carried out. Recently, three of the four political parties taking part in the forthcoming elections issued a statement saying they would boycott the elections if provisions of Secom on elections law are not implemented. They referred to Section 4.9 and 4.11 which call for political parties to be represented during the counting of ballots.

The Secom chairman quotes the Federal Elections Commission in Washington, United States as saying at the close of the polls on election day, the poll workers themselves perform the ballot count in the voting place with designated representatives of the parties and candidates being permitted to observe the process without interfering in it. The chairman also said he received advice from the British experts who participated in the drafting of the new Constitution and elections law of Liberia. According to Chairman Harmon, the British experts, in their advice regarding Section 4.11 of the elections law, said that clerk in charge of the polling station should arrange the tables in a room so that the counting assistants are seated on one side and representatives of the parties seated at a significant distance from the table so as not to touch the ballot papers but near enough to see what is going on. The Secom chairman, however, said political parties would be represented during the counting of ballots but at a distance to be specified shortly by his commission.

Meanwhile Chairman Harmon has disclosed that up to this point, about 731,00 Liberians are now eligible to vote in the ensuing elections. Chairman Harmon who made the disclosure at a press conference in Monrovia yesterday, also said his commission has (?acquired) 2,750 ballot boxes for ensuing elections.

Immigration To Search Foreigners for Voter Cards

AB080840 Monrovia ELWA Radio in English 0655 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The commissioner of immigration and naturalization, Mr Edwin J. Taye, has directed immigration personnel assigned at the various checkpoints to thoroughly search foreign nationals entering the country to ensure that they are not in possession of voters' registration cards. He said the measure was necessary to ensure that foreigners entering the country do not obstruct the ensuing general elections. Commissioner Taye was speaking yesterday in an interview with the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY shortly after he returned from a tour of several border towns around the country. He said during the tour, he increased the number of officers at the various checkpoints to strengthen border security for the elections.

Mr Taye dispelled rumors that the borders will be closed during the elections, but assured that his men were more vigilant than ever before, adding, immigration personnel around the country are working around the clock to crack down on foreigners who might be in possession of voters' registration cards.

MALI

France's Nucci Brings Seeds for Off-Season Crops

AB071040 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] As scheduled, French Cooperation and Development Minister Christian Nucci arrived in our country last night for a few hours' visit to Bamako. He was welcomed at the airport by Ministers Modibo Keita and Django Sissoko in the presence of the acting secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and French Ambassador to Mali Pavret de la Rouchefordiere.

Christian Nucci will this morning hand over a donation of 1,150 kg of seeds of off-season crops — cabbage, carrots, beetroots, and others. Early this afternoon, he will be received by the president of the republic, General Moussa Traore.

In answer to a question by Lamine Coulibaly on what significance he attaches to the Bamako leg of his trip, this is what Christian Nucci had to say:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] I come to Bamako from time to time, but my arrival here today is under special circumstances, the first being that rainfall has been relatively good. When one is preoccupied with the lot of the people of the Sahel, it is always good news when it rains. The second is that I have brought about 600 kilos of seeds for off-season crops from the Ministry of Cooperation, and almost as much from the AFDI[Association of Farmers and International Development]. In short, this is a new manifestation of France's solidairity, both at the government level and at the level of French farmers forming the association called AFDI, to Malian farmers.

[Coulibaly] Mr Minister, I can see that French diplomacy is very active at this time. You arrive in Bamako just when Penne is leaving. You also met him in Ndjamena. There is the dossier of Western Sahara, Namibia, the Eritrean war, drought. Which one of these dossiers is of priority to the French Government?

[Nucci] The priority of the French Government's actions is man. Wherever man needs solidarity, France is there. France's solidarity with man is seen in his fight against the elements to fight against famine, to try to push back the desert, and to ensure that men can achieve self-sufficiency in food production. [end recording]

Meets With Ministers

AB071834 Bamako Domestic Services in French 1500 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The French cooperation and development minister, Christian Nucci, arrived in Bamako yesterday evening for a few hours' visit to Mali. This morning, Nucci held a series of working sessions with three of our ministers: Oumar Coulibaly, the minister of state in charge of state-owned companies and enterprises; Modibo Keita, the minister of employment and civil service; and Mady Diallo, the minister of natural resources and animal husbandry.

At the Ministry of Employment, the working session was followed by a presentation ceremony of a donation from the French Government to the Malian Government. The donation, worth, (?5 million CFA francs), includes seeds for such off-season crops as tomatoes, parsley, onions, cucumbers, cabbages, and so on. Presenting the donation, Nucci said that agriculture without proper marketing and storage facilities is doomed to fail. [Passage omitted]

The chairman of the Association of French Farmers and International Development, (Remi Rebot), hoped that the seeds would benefit the Malian people. The minister of employment said this assistance from the French Government and French farmers fall in line with our self-sufficiency in food policy.

It is worth recalling that upon his arrival at the Bamako Senou Airport yesterday evening, Mr Nucci spoke of the role played by Mali in the success of the Lome III negotiations.

NIGERIA

Two Britons Sentenced in Aircraft Theft

AB072000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Two British nationals, Kenneth Clarke and Angus Patterson, were today at an Ikeja High Court, sentenced to a total of 14 years' imprisonment each. They were found guilty on a 2-count charge of stealing an aircraft at Murtala Mohammed Airport in May last year. Judiciary correspondent Robert Ewema has the details.

[Begin recording] Giving judgment, Mr Justice Waheed Ajao Oshodi held that the totality of the evidence adduced by the prosecution, coupled with the evidence of some defense witnesses, proved that the convicts committed the crime. The offense, the judge ruled, constitued a very serious crime against morality and peace and order. He said he was imposing the maximum punishment prescribed by law to deter others who might have the intention to commit similar crimes.

Mr Justice Ajao Oshodi, also ruled that the accused persons and their accomplices had served as agents for their principals, Shirlstar Container Transport Company of UK which wanted the aircraft by fair or foul means. The judge did not understand why the company which had already been paid nearly 600,000 naira for the aircraft by a Nigerian businessman, Mr Morrison Olorin, should later enter into a fraudulent deal with Mike Howards to retrieve the plane from Nigeria. He condemned the action of the Britons, which he said, was illegal not only in Nigeria but also in Britain. Mr Justice, Ajao Oshodi, said that the failure of the Shirlstar Company or its agents to inform either the Ministry of Transport and Aviation or the owner of the aircraft before the plane was flown out without clearance, emphasized the criminal intention of the convicts. [end recording]

Papers Criticize Minister's Remarks on IMF Loan

AB072108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* criticizes a statement credited to the minister of finance in a BBC program concerning the current debate on the IMF loan. According to the paper, the minister was quoted as saying that most Nigerians were not well-educated on the economic issues involved in the IMF loan, and that if they were, there would not be much opposition to Nigeria taking the loan. The *CHRONICLE* contends that the minister's speech can either mean that the federal government has taken a decision on the IMF loan for which it does not want to accept responsibility, or that Nigerians, currently engaged in the debate, are just being given a chance to air their views. As the paper puts it, it is unfair either way.

And in a similar editorial, the *PUNCH* calls for the redeployment of the minister of finance, Dr Kalu I. Kalu, because according to it, he has already taken a position on the IMF loan. It says in the alternative, the ultimate decision to negotiate the loan should be removed from the Ministry of Finance to the Presidential Commission on IMF loan. The paper accuses the minister of what it calls overt partisanship in favor of the IMF. The *PUNCH* (?holds) that the minister should have remained neutral in the debate, since his office has the final say in the matter. It points out that there is the danger that the minister's view can be taken as official position. The paper alleges that most of those that have come out in favor of the loan, are the agents of multinational corporations whose security interests are closely tied to the IMF. The *PUNCH* therefore advises that the current debate should not be entrusted to a few individuals who will not bear in concrete terms, the burden of wrong policy decisions.

ANGOLA

Further Reportage on Visit by Tanzania's Nyerere

Asks Cuba for Continued Aid

EA031344 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda: A warm reception awaits President Nyerere who arrives in Luanda today for a 3-day visit to Angola. Mwalimu arrives in Luanda from Havana, Cuba, this afternoon and will be met by his host, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Speaking in Havana, Mwalimu requested Cubans to continue assisting Africa, saying that their contribution toward the liberation of Africa is enormous.

Angola is one of the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa which is in direct confrontation with the South African Boer regime. The regime forcefully occupies Namibia and oppresses and exploits the South African patriots.

Tomorrow, Mwalimu Nyerere is scheduled to visit the graveyard where the first president of Angola, the late Agostinho Neto, is buried. On the same day Mwalimu, who is also the chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, will meet the Central Committee of Angola's ruling party, the MPLA-Labor party.

Nyerere Speaks at Rally

MB040622 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Speech by Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and president of the United Republic of Tanzania, at a "friendship rally" at Luanda airport on 3 October; in English, with sentence by sentence translation into Portuguese — recorded]

[Text] Comrade dos Santos and comrades: I want to use this opportunity to thank you very much for the welcome that you have extended to me and my colleagues. I come to your country to express gratitude for what you are doing. Until 25 years ago, most African countries were under colonial rule. A few of us became independent from then. But, obviously, the independence of one country or two countries did not mean very much for the continent as long as most of Africa was still under colonial rule. The independence of Tanzania was not independence as long as many other African countries were still under colonial rule.

It was difficult particularly for the Portuguese colonies to win their independence. We did not have to take up arms to fight for our independence. We agitated politically until we became independent. But the Portuguese denied that they had colonies. They said Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau were provinces of Portugal and not colonies. [applause] Accordingly, you were forced to take up arms. The MPLA was forced to take up arms and fight colonialism and your people died for their independence. However, you were not dying purely for Angola's independence. You were dying for the independence of the African Continent. [applause] Your martyrs shed their blood to make Tanzanians freer, to make the rest of Africa freer. Since then, attempts have been made and are still being made to deny your independence, and you are defending it with your life. Many Angolans are dying daily in order to defend independence. It is not the independence of Angola you are defending. You are defending our independence — the independence of Tanzania and Africa. [applause]

The South African racists and their allies do not want to see independence in Africa. They want bantustans. They want to turn Angola into a bantustan. They are still trying up to now to turn your country into a bantustan. It is not only Angola that they want to turn into a bantustan. They want to turn the whole of Africa into a series of bantustans and you are on the frontline. You are defending Africa with your blood against the enemies of Africa's freedom. So, my friends, I say I have come here to thank you for what you are doing to defend our freedom. [applause]

I am here also to express deep regret that my country cannot really help you. We can do very little to help you. What we can do to help is what I am doing now — to thank you and to encourage you to go on with this struggle. [applause] I am coming from Cuba. I have been thanking the people of Cuba not on your behalf but on our own behalf. They have been helping you. When the Cuban revolution was helping you, they were not simply helping you to defend the independence of this country. They were helping us to defend the freedom of Africa. So, I was in Cuba thanking the Cuban people. I have no right to thank them on your behalf. I was thanking them on behalf of Tanzania, on behalf of the rest of Africa and on behalf of all freedom fighters in Africa. Cuba is a small country situated a few miles from the United States' border. It requires tremendous courage and commitment for Cubans, against immense U.S. opposition, to support African liberation. So, I had to say thank you to them and I ask them to go on.

So, brothers, I am here to thank you. We shall continue to be on your side to the extent that it is possible for us to help each other. But, we know that the struggle for the continuation of the liberation of our continent is going to be waged by you and the least we can do is to thank you. Thank you very much. [applause]

Dos Santos Speaks at Banquet

MB041152 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a state banquet in honor of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Luanda on 3 October — recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Julius Kambarage Nyerere, ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

I begin by expressing to Comrade President Julius Nyerere our great satisfaction for his having accepted our invitation to visit the People's Republic of Angola before his term of office ends. On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party, our government and on my own behalf I would like to take this opportunity to once again welcome you and your delegation to the fatherland of Agostinho Neto.

The residents of the city of Luanda, representing all the Angolan people, have already expressed through their warm and enthusiastic reception their great admiration and esteem and the most profound respect and friednship for you. They also expressed their endless recognition of the inestimable aid and contribution you have given their struggle for national liberation.

Your outstanding personal qualities and commitment to the struggle for the total liberation of the African Continent and all colonized and exploited peoples, in particular the indefatigable support given to the struggle of the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA and its leader, the late President Agostinho Neto, have instilled a new dimension and strength to the existing friendship and solidarity among our peoples. Our relations of friendship and cooperation were forged in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism and are being developed in a spirit of great mutual understanding, solidarity, equality and reciprocity of advantages.

We accept that the practical results of our economic cooperation do not yet suitably reflect the nature and scope of our political relations. However, taking into account the (?vindictive) factors beyond our control, we are able to say that as a whole the balance of our exchanges is positive. The contribution of each one of our countries to the fulfillment of bilateral cooperation is often faced with specific situations which are not always favorable to the implementation of our goals. We are, however, certain that the present shortcoming we face can be overcome with the resolve that characterizes us. Yet, it is necessary that we better assess our capabilities and rationalize their utilization with a view to improving the assistance to areas of primary interest for the development of our economies. Our two countries have enormous economic potential which can be utilized to generate prosperity and happiness for our respective peoples by conceiving realistic and viable plans of cooperation with mutual advantages.

Despite the conditions of an undeclared war imposed upon us by South Africa, we think that we can find areas of cooperation which will enable us to fulfill concrete objectives.

"The struggle continues" has been our watchword for a number of years. The independence of the People's Republic of Angola did not come about as a result of any generous attitude of the former colonial power. It was a gain for which many of the best children of our people lost their lives and others were maimed in the armed confrontation that for many years pitted us against colonialism until its final defeat. For us liberation assumes a profound and significant meaning. It therefore entails a continued struggle and revolution which is capable of radically transforming the decadent values inherited from the colonial society and building a people's state whose superstructure reflects the new socioeconomic basis that is being built and which can best adjust itself to the capabilities and resources of our country and the improvement of the working people's standard of living.

In this context, (?we have followed the path) that was convenient for us to attain our goals. This is not to say that the military situation does not disturb us. As the comrade president is aware, this year we will mark the 10th anniversary of our independence, and since it was declared there remains an atmosphere of hostility and war which is fueled and waged from abroad. This has led us to make enormous efforts to defend territorial integrity and national sovereignty and guarantee the necessary stability for the functioning of the economic, social and state administration sectors, and reconstruction of economic objectives and infrastructure destroyed by the enemy.

It has not been possible for us to fully implement all our plans, but we are able to say that in this adverse and hostile atmosphere, we have made substantial progress in various aspects of national life if we compare our present statistics with those of 1976. Undoubtedly, we could have attained more successes and an era of prosperity if UNITA was not used by imperialism as an instrument of division, destruction, destabilization and of political, military, social and economic pressure.

The holding of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Luanda in September is one such success which again demonstrated the loyalty of the People's Republic of Angola to the ideals of nonalignment, the high degree of responsibility of the Angolan people and their institutions and their sincere commitment to the struggle for world peace, independence and social progress of peoples. With the holding of this event in the People's Republic of Angola it was possible for all its participatns to become directly familiar not only with the Angolan reality, but also with southern Africa's. Actually, we noted the solidarity of all with southern Africa and it was expressed, among othe things, through the (?unanimous) decision to hold the eighth summit of the movement in the Republic of Zimbabwe. Not less encouraging is the fact that the participants noted that the conflict taking place in this subregion of the African Continent was a matter of great concern, and that the apartheid regime, which is responsible for this situation, was repudiated by almost the entire world.

Comrade president, the people's demonstrations, strikes and confrontations between black civilians and South Africa's defense forces show us that the apartheid system is going through one of the most critical moments of its history, having now reached the breaking point that will irreversibly lead to disintegration. Concerned with the salvation of their system, the South African rulers have opted for stepping up violence instead of searching for sensible measures capable of leading southern Africa to peace and stability.

We remain apprehensive because of the lack of sensibility of certain Western powers toward the serious situation faced by the peoples of southern Africa. The economic and financial advantages resulting from the relations between those Western powers and the backward apartheid regime should not be an obstacle to the application of general and mandatory economic sanctions against that regime.

In this context, the so-called constructive engagement policy practiced by the present American administraiton, which tends to equate the question of apartheid with peace in southern Africa, has had contrary results and encouraged the policy of aggression and destabilization against the Frontline States. South Africa continues to systematically violate its international obligations, particularly the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka compromise. Over the past few days, we have witnessed yet another direct intervention by regular South African forces in aggressive actions against our country and other countries of the region. There has been an increase in the human and material potential of the troops of the Pretoria regime which fight alongside their UNITA puppets in order to save them from total collapse in view of the advance of the Angolan Armed Forces.

Yet another shameful act of aggression and callous interference in the domestic affairs of Angola was carried out by the Pretoria regime in Mavinga on 29 September. This came due to the incapability of competent international forums to see that their resolutions are fulfilled, especially Resolution 435 on the granting of independence to Namibia, because this territory is used as a base of aggression against our country.

We demand the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory. We appeal to the international community to apply sanctions against the apartheid regime and to demand an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and interference in the domestic affairs of Angola.

Comrade President, I cannot but let you know of the profound indignation felt by the ruling circles and all the Angolan people with the statements made by an American official on the legitimacy and legality of the criminal action of the UNITA armed gangs. These statements showed a total lack of knowledge of the history of the liberation of our people and the present social reality in Angola.

The facts are that after having collaborated with the secret police and the Portuguese colonial army, the UNITA gangs became an instrument of the apartheid regime. No argument can prove the legitimacy of their action in that this is aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the apartheid regime, a regime condemned by the international community which regards it as a crime against human conscience and an enemy of the African peoples.

Moreover, no argument can prove the legality of this action, which was carried out with weapons and external support to destroy an independent and internationally recognized country, thus contravening its constitutional law and the norms of international law.

In August 1985, the UNITA puppets abandoned the so-called transitional government, which was based on the Alvor accord. The representatives of the Portuguese Administration also abandoned the above-mentioned government on 10 November 1975, and condemned the so-called Alvor accord. I could list other historic facts to show the incoherence and inconsistency of those declarations, which must never be forgotten, nor changed. UNITA's claims and [words indistinct] are not legitimate. It is illegal and criminal.

We hope that the repeal of the Clark Amendment will not make the United States repeat their past error of supporting elements which do not support the real and legitimate aspirations of the Angolan people. Africa is faced with a challenge, which it firmly confronted at the last OAU summit meeting. However, there is an increasing need for pragmatic activity to discourage actions leading to worsened tenion in southern Africa.

The People's Republic of Angola will continue to work toward solutions for the Namibian colonial problem, based on UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, and for a just peace in southern Africa. This conflict, and other conflicts which persist on our planet, as well as the escalation of the arms race, continue to characterize the current international political situation. This is an increasingly tense situation despite humanity's desire for peace, which is expressed in antibelligerent demonstrations in various parts of the world.

We believe that the coming meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders will be a rare opportunity for the world to enter an era of greater responsibility and resolve the problem of the arms race. Our hope, on this occasion, is that they will not frustrate the trust they command from the peoples of the world.

Dear comrade president: Your visit to the People's Republic of Angola takes on special significance, as we believe that it will be the last time that you will visit our country as head of state.

It is with sadness that we accept this fact. We will miss your presence, your perspicacity, and intelligence at a time when your unlimited contribution to the cause of the southern African peoples is not yet dispensable. We know that statesmen have to retire but that does not apply to militants. Thus, we will always count on your invaluable participation.

Finally, I would like to raise a toast to your health, personal well-being, and successes in the future, as well as the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Nyerere Banquet Speech

MB041753 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1300 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at a state banquet in his honor in Luanda on 3 October — recorded in English with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; transcribed from English]

[Text] Comrade President, Your Excellencies, and friends: Coming to Angola from Tanzania makes me feel humble and proud at the same time. The very warm welcome I have received from you, Comrade President, as well as from your government, the MPLA, and the people, internsifies the feeling. I feel humble because I am facing a people whose spirit has remained unbroken through hundreds of years colonialism, through 14 years of armed struggle for independence, and through 10 years of bitter fighting to defend that independence. I feel proud because you have shown exemplary courage and steadfastness, and because your struggle is our struggle, an African struggle, which I had the privilege of helping, though very little only from a distance. I am also proud of the African welcome you have given to me today. It is still further evidence that we have reclaimed our rights to the dignity and independence of Africa. I thank you. Your struggle, our struggle, is not yet over. The sources of imperialism in Africa, and of capitalism, are fighting a desperate and vicious rearguard battle, and Angola is suffering very grievously as they do so. But your past and present resistance is clear evidence of the ultimate outcome: the total liberation of Africa.

Comrade President, the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA, fought a guerrilla war under the most arduous conditions against an occupying power which was at the beginning very arrogant and confident, as well as ruthless in defending its interests. You learned how to fight by fighting. You learned how to withstand the attacks of the enemy by this experience, sometimes victorious, sometimes defeated. And whatever the suffering and the setbacks, you did not give up. So you won.

Indeed you, together with the peoples of Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau did more than that. You not only liberated yourselves from colonialism, you also liberated the people of Portugal from fascist rule. I am not sure that they have thanked you for this, but the truth is nonetheless indisputable. Unfortunately, the Angolan people were not for one moment allowed time to rejoice in their independence, really to begin to use their freedom for their economic development. Your country was immediately attacked by South Africa, and by puppets organized, armed, and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

You were yourselves able to deal with the attacks from the north until it became impossible for the CIA to sustain them. But the South African invasion was by a highly trained, well-equipped, and regular army, supported by air power. The most valiant guerrilla fighters could not alone have prevented the South Africans from ultimately reaching Luanda. They could only have refought the independence battle from the bush.

We in Tanzania, Comrade President, saw your needs — as did many other African countries — but to our very great and continuing shame, we were unable to give you the kind of material and military help you needed to repulse those attacks. One can say this was a failure on Africa's part. But the whole of Africa had only recently emerged from the devastation and division of colonialism. Realistically, perhaps, our inability was both genuine and inevitable.

Fortunately for us, as well as for Angola, the government and the people of Cuba were both willing and able to respond to the challenge to Africa's liberation, which was mounted by South Africa and its allies. Together, Cuban and Angolan forces were able to push the South Africans back across the Namibian boarder. On behalf of Tanzania, I pay tribute to this act of solidarty to Africa by Cuba, and congratulate both Cuba and Angola for (?those successes). But South Africa's attack of independent Angola was from the beginning part of its strategy for defending apartheid within South Africa and its colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia. Its attacks on Angola have therefore continued to this day.

So, South Africa would like Angola to become a bantustan, albeit a bantustan recognized by the United Nations. Moreover, it wants Angola to betray the cause its people fought for for so long: the cause of African liberation. For these purposes, it has time and again both invaded Angola with its own troops and attacked this country under cover of Angolan bandits and traitors. Immense suffering has been caused to your people, Comrade President, as well as very great damage to the already weak economic and social infrastructure which your country inherited from its colonial power. But Angola has not surrendered. It has not given up its struggle. Comrade President, I congratulate the people and the Government of Angola. You have fought back. You have continued to give support to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa, recognizing that you and they... [changes thought] and we are all involved in a single struggle for freedom.

Angola has fought militarily. It has also fought diplomatically and politically. You have taken risks for peace in your country: risks of betrayal, not risks involving the honor and freedom of our people. You have challenged South Africa's claims that it wants peace in the region. You have challenged the American claim that it fully supports the liberation of Namibia, for as a member of the Frontline States and bilateraly, the Angolan Government has held discussions with America, which does not recognize it, and even with South Africa itself. And the claims of both countries have been exposed false.

South Africa never withdrew its troops from Angolan territory and has never stopped either its support for the bandits or its own deeper attack into Angolan territory. America has also persisted in its own arrogant attacks to interfere in the internal affairs of Angola and has again prepared itself for open support to the bandits. Covert support never did stop.

Comrade President, I reiterate Tanzania's admiration for and solidarity with the independent nation of Angola, its government, and its people. As we ourselves struggle with extreme economic difficulties, we have nothing to offer you except our moral and our political support. But that you have, and will have into the future.

Although I shall be the president of my country for only 1 more month, the basic policies of Tanzania will not change. In particular, we shall continue to be committed to the liberation of Africa politically and economically. This policy is not my policy, it is not even just the policy of Chama Cha Mapinduzi. It is a policy to which our whole people are committed. Thus, under its new president, Tanzania will continue to be an effective member of the Frontline States, and it will continue to be an active participant in SADCC, for the strategy of regional development through SADCC is necessary for all our countrties. It will strengthen us all economically while it reduces the inherited economic dependence of so many members to the apartheid state.

Tanzania will remain an active member of the OAU, because we recognize that in the long run real freedom depends upon greater cooperation and unity among all African states. During our last two summit meetings, Africa recovered both its unity and its sense of purpose, in particular that the recognition of the importance of economic cooperation and broad relations between our nations, both on a regional and continental basis, could mark the beginning of Africa's consolidating its political liberation.

I would like, Comrade President, to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the great contribution which Angola and you yourself made to (?the world), as indeed you have so consistently done in the meetings of the Frontline States and of the SADCC. Despite its immense internal problems, arising from [word indistinct] continuing external attacks, its FAPLA has always been at the forefront of the African and international struggle to oppose neocolonialism and to assert the rights of small and poor nations. Still further evidence of this was provided by the success of the recent ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement here in Luanda, for which I congratulate you and for which I thank you very much.

Comrade President, we have discussed and we shall be discussing the very many matters of mutual concern to our two peoples and nations. There is only one other point I wish to make now, and that is to express the hope that we shall be able to build up economic bilateral relations between our two countries as effectively as we have built up close and friendly political relations.

So far we have talked about economic cooperation between Angola and Tanzania more than we have implemented it, except of course through SADCC. And although the reasons for our lack of success are obvious and understandable, I hope that in the coming months and years, we shall be able to get out some of the plans and joint ventures, which have been discussed between our ministers and officials.

Comrade President and friends: I conclude by repeating what I said at the beginning. I am proud to be in this great country, great in its courage, and its steadfastness, in support of Africa's liberation.

I thank you and I ask you to accept the very warmest good wishes from all of us in Tanzania. Now, I ask all of you to join me in a toast to the president, Comrade dos Santos, and Madame dos Santos, to victory in the struggle for the liberation of all southern Africa and colonialism and apartheid, to freedom, peace, and progress in Angola, and to ever closer cooperation between Tanzania and Angola.

Nyerere Awarded Medal

MB051100 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Speeches made by Angolan President Jose Eduarado dos Santos and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on the occasion of the awarding of Agostinho Neto order medal to the Tanzanian President on 4 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dos Santos] Esteemed Comrade President Nyerere: The results achieved by the Angolan people in its struggle lead us to say that the sacrifices the Tanzanian people have made in support of Angola were not in vain. And we can affirm that their support, solidarity, and help from your people and the liberating struggle of the people in our region have radically changed the geopolitical map of southern Africa in the 1960's. No one doubts that Namibia will become independent and that democracy, both political and other, would be established among all races. The apartheid creators are, themselves, looking for an honorable solution to this backward system. Your contribution to the total liberation of Africa, either in the context of the OAU, SADCC, or the Frontline States has projected your image of political leader and statesman beyond Tanzanian borders. Your firm and courageous standpoint on the economic, financial, and social problems created by capitalism's exploitation in the developing countries, your coherent and clever defense of the noninterference policy, your condemnation of the aggression and oppression of the peoples all over the world, give you an international stature and rank you among the most prestigious modern statesman.

Recognizing the strong and constant friendship shown toward the Angolan revolution, the precious aid in the consolidation of peace and peaceful coexistence, your rare qualities as a statesman, your deep understanding of the problem of our time, your extraordinary determination in the struggle for the liberation of the peoples, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the supreme state body in the People's Republic of Angola, have decided to award the Agostinho Neto Order Medal to Your Excellency, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Comrade Julius Kambarage Nyerere. In the name of the Angola people, and members of the MPLA-Labor Party, I congratulate you for this award. I wish great health to you and your family. I am certain that we will continue fighting with the same determination and militant spirit for the total liberation of Africa, for peace, freedom, and social progress of the peoples. [applause]

[Nyerere in English with passage by passage translation into Portuguese; processed from English] This country has, from the moment it achieved international recognition of its own independence, and even before that, while the MPLA was waging its own armed struggle, the plain and (?indisplaceable) fact in the continuing struggle for the freedom of Namibia and for the abolition of apartheid. [sentence as heard] Under the most difficult circumstances it is possible to imagine, Angola has maintained its support for SWAPO and given that liberation movement an essential rear base. It has also continued to give supprot to the ANC of South Africa. Tanzania has done no more for the liberation movements of countries not yet free than you are currently doing. And what we did, we did without the same suffering from a (?strong) hostility and, in particular, without being subjected to the constant military air and land attacks which Angola has experienced and is still experiencing, for we are happy in our geographical distance from the territories controlled by the apartheid regime.

Portuguese did drop bombs on Tanzania, but were unable to mount the kind of attacks to which this coutnry has been subjected. Yet, I am not pretending that activities in supprot of Africa's liberation is ever easy. This is a task one tries to fulfill because it is a task that has to be done, not because one does not have other things to do. Tanzania continues to support the liberation struggles of our continent in the knowledge that until political freedom is attained and pursued throughout the (?states), the work of economic development and liberation cannot be taken very far anywhere. It is, in other words, a question of priority, of clearing the way for the main purposes of the independence struggles of Africa. We struggle for political freedom and for the abolition of apartheid in order to begin the work of overcoming the poverty, the ignorance, and diseases which continue to oppress our peoples after the instruments of political independence have been taken into our hands.

These evils are also a limitation on our people and as such must be fought and will be fought. As Angola knows to its cost, there is a very severe limit on the work of economic liberation, which can be undertaken while political freedom is still not (?factual). An essential ingredient of political freedom is the unity of the peoples within a nation. The enemies of political and economic liberation in Africa are always searching for African traitors who will act as their fifth column. One of Angola's biggest problems comes from the fact that South Africa has been able to find such people and use them for its own nefarious purposes.

We in Tanzania have been more fortunate. We have been able to maintain the unity of our nationalist movement. It is that fact which has enabled us to make the contribution to the political liberation of southern Africa to which you, Comrade President, referred so kindly. That unity is Tanzania's greatest strength. I might say almost its only strength, for economically Tanzania is very weak, and militarily we have no strength. This is not affected by the success of the Tanzanian army and people in repelling the invasion of Idi Amin's troops. It is our economic and military weakness which has prevented us from doing all that we would like to do in support of Angola's continuing struggle against South African invasions and air attacks. We can now do very little more than to give our moral, our political, and our diplomatic support. In so far as that support has been a help to you and will be a help to you, I can assure you that it will continue. The main struggle and the big suffering, however, is being waged and experienced by the people of Angola.

Comrade President, I salute you. I ask you to accept, on behalf of all loyal Angolan people, this tribute of the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania. So, if we in my country have been able and are able to do anything to help the political liberation of Angola, you have repaid us a thousand times by the courage with which Angola persists in fighting against South African aggression and South African attacks. We must continue.

The people of South Africa are rising up against their oppressors who are also our oppressors. We are waging a common struggle, a single struggle for the liberation of Africa. It behooves us all to play the part which history and geography have assigned to us. The struggle is hard and very difficult. In particular, thousands of Angolans have died, have been maimed in defense of their country and in pursuit of Africa's freedom. Your sacrifice — Africa's sacrifice — will not be in vain, nor can the end now be so very far off.

For very many years, the patriots of Africa, in particular of southern Africa fought and suffered in faith. They could not foresee the end. But now our faith can be reinforced by the knowledge that not our children, but we ourselves shall see the downfall of apartheid and the beginning of a new struggle for economic liberation, and thus for prosperity, for all Africa's peoples. When that day comes, Angola will deserve a special place in our continental history for the immense contribution it has made.

Comrade President, once again I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me today. On behalf of all Tanzanian people who you have honored through me, I reiterate our complete commitment to the liberation struggles of Africa and I assure you of our continued solidarity with the government and people of Angola. Together, we shall go forward to victory. I thank you. [applause].

Nyerere Visits Troops

EA051117 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda — President Nyerere has promised that Tanzania will continue to assist Angolan fighters in safeguarding their independence. Mwalimu, currently visiting Angola, gave the pledge while talking to a special fighting unit of the fighters during a visit to the unit's headquarters in Luanda today. He said the struggle of the fighters to safeguard their independence was part of the struggle to safeguard Africa's independence, which is threatened by imperialist intrigues. President Nyerere also met with Tanzanians living in Luanda. He briefed them on the situation back home.

Meanwhile President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has reiterated his country's call for the unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from his country. President dos Santos said this in a speech he made during a state banquet in honor of President Nyerere in Luanda. The Angolan leader called on the United Nations to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to force it to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia's independence.

Joint Communique Issued

MB070726 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Joint Angola-Tanzania Communique issued at Futungo de Belas in Luanda on 5 October at the end of the visit by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, read by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Julius Nyerere, president the United Republic of Tanzania has made an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 3 to 5 October. His Excellency President Julius Nyerere and his delegation were very warmly received in a manner that emphasizes the historic ties of friendship and solidarity existing between the Angolan and Tanzanian peoples. President Julius Nyerere has laid a wreath on the sarcophagus of the late President Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, former leader of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Angolan people.

The talks between Angola and Tanzania were held in an atmosphere of frankness, thrust, and mutual understanding. During the talks, a detailed exchange of information was made on the economic, political, and social situation in the two countries. Bilateral cooperation and southern Africa issues were discussed, particularly the terrorist state policy of the South African regime. The Angolan delegation included the following members: Colonel Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau of the Central Committee and minister of state security; Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau; Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; Francisco Magalhaes Paiva, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy defense minister; Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for external relations and minister of external relations; and Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, minister of energy and petroleum.

The Tanzanian delegation included the following members: Comrade Daudi Mwakawago, minister of labor and manpower development and acting minister of foreign affairs; Comrade (Ndugo S. Mlumlo), regional newspaper Coordinator of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party in Zanzibar; His Excellency Mr (Christian Mbapila), Tanzanian extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador in the People's Republic of Angola; Comrade (Ndugo C.C. Masaru), acting director for African affairs in the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade (Ndugo J. Holiken), assistant to the president of the republic; Comrade (Ndugo S. Sizilua), private secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade (Ndugo L.L. Nkapita), adviser from the Tanzanian Embassy in Angola; Comrade (Ndugo John N. Mwengwa), first counsellor for economic affairs in the Tanzanian Embassy in Angola; Lieutenant Colonel (Ndugo Timothy), military attache from the Tanzanian Embassy in Angola, and Mrs (Ndugo Weeken), assistant to the president of the republic.

During the talks, both Presidents noted with satisfaction the favorable development of relations between the countries and expressed interest in their further development.

The two presidents expressed their interest in strengthening the role of the joint Angola-Tanzania Committee through the holding of regular meetings to assess its activities and study ways and means to achieve better economic cooperation.

In this context, both presidents have issued instructions to hold regular talks to implement the accords that regulate the cooperation between the two states. Both parties reiterated the urgent need to increase economic cooperation and noted the priority now being given to inter-African cooperation following the resolutions of the 21st OAU summit of the heads of state and government held in Addis Ababa from 18-20 July.

Both presidents reiterated the need to strengthen the excellent friendship and mutual solidarity in the struggle against colonialism. The two presidents appealed to the international community to increase their massive aid support in the face of grave economic crisis, natural calamities, and criminal policies followed by South Africa and its puppet bands in Angola as this increase in aid will help strengthen their defensive capability. Both presidents expressed their satisfaction at the success of the 21st OAU summit, which was proof of political maturity and a resounding victory for the whole African Continent.

They reiterated their support for the OAU summit decisions and expressed the hope that the contributions to the special emergency fund for drought and famine relief in Africa will help ease the harmful consequences of these calamities. His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos informed President Nyerere about the activities of the MPLA-Labor Party, in its role as party and state leader, to lay the foundations of socialism in Angola and of the Angolan people's efforts to defend their independence and territorial integrity. President dos Santos considered the forthcoming MPLA Second Congress as an important historic milestone in the efforts for the Angolan people's peace, stability, and social welfare. In turn, President Julius Nyerere briefed the Angolan delegation about his countrymen's achievements in detail for the economic, social, and cultural development of Tanzania. He also mentioned the rise in the living standards of the Tanzanian people under the leadership of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party.

On the Angolan issue, both presidents expressed concern over the continuing occupation of a large part of Angolan territory by the racist South African troops in flagrant violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They also expressed concern over the continuing acts of aggression, such as the aborted sabotage attempt against the Malongo oil installation in Cabinda by the South African racist army which is more than 2,000 km from the Angolan-Namibian border, and the malange province air drop of war equipment to UNITA puppets. They condemned the recent invasion of the People's Republic of Angola in Mavinga, in Cuando-Cubango Province, by the South African racist army and they demanded a quick cessation to such criminal actions and an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Angolan territory.

With the support of the constructive engagement policy, which has strengthened and encouraged the racist South African war machine, the Pretoria regime has stepped up its aggression and destabilization against neighboring states. Hence, both presidents appeal to the international community and, in particular to the United States and its Western allies, to stop all kinds of assistance to the apartheid regime and urged these countries to exert pressure on South Africa to comply with the latest UN resolutions on southern Africa.

On Namibia, both presidents reiterated their solidarity with and support for the national liberation struggle waged by SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They said that UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 is the only valid basis for the solution of the Namibian problem, and they appealed to the racist South African regime neither to place obstacles nor to introduce alien arguments aimed at delaying the irreversible forthcoming Namibian independence. They categorically rejected the intransigence of the U.S. Government and of the Pretoria regime in making Namibian independence conditional to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola contrary to UN Security Council Resolution 539/73. They vehemently rejected the State Council for Namibia not only as showing disrespect for the resolutions of the United Nations, which is the only body to have any jurisdictional responsibility for that territory, but also as an imperialist tactic to perpetuate the colonial illegal occupation of Namibia.

The two presidents condemned the increase in military and political economic sabotage, aggression, and destabilization activities against the Frontline States and reaffirmed that such activities are a threat to regional and international peace and security. They reiterated their energetic condemnation of the apartheid system in all its forms, including the efforts developed by this system to perpetuate its illegal existence through its bantustan policies and the introduction of constitutional reforms which aim to put pressure on the oppressed populations and thus weaken their resistance in their struggle to establish a democratic society free of racial discrimination in South Africa. They expressed their unwavering solidarity with and support for the ANC. His Excellency President Julius Nyerere hailed Angola's efforts to achieve peace and peaceful coexistence in southern Africa and he considered the Lusaka agreement as one step to achieve those objectives in southern Africa.

Both presidents expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of SADCC projects. They affirmed their support for the project for the economic liberation of southern Africa, which would undermine the neocolonial aims of the racist apartheid regime which seek to economically control the states in this subregion. In this context, they expressed their gratitude for the support given to the SADCC member-countries, by the donor countries for the financing of their projects and they appealed to the peace-loving and progressive countries in the world to join the struggle for economic liberation, peace, justice, and progress in the region.

On Chad, both presidents expressed their support for Resolution ahg-143 adopted by the 21st OAU summit of the heads of state and government which aims at national reconciliation and finding a solution to the conflict through negotiation and without foreign interference. Both parties reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the Western Saharan people led by the Polisario Front and they emphasized that the solution to this conflict lies in OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolution 112/40. They appealed to the parties in conflict to continue direct talks for a future peaceful referendum under UN auspices and without any administrative or military coercion.

Both presidents expressed their deep concern over the situation in the Middle East due to the expansionist and aggressive policies of the Israeli Zionist regime. They expressed their conviction that peace in the region is contingent on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian occupied territories, including Jerusalem. They reiterated their unwavering solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO for their legitimate rights and for their right to create an independent and sovereign state in Palestine.

Both parties reiterated the need to convene an international conference under UN auspices to establish peace and security in the Middle East. The presidents expressed their deep concern over the strategic alliance among the United States, South Africa, and Israel which is a threat to international peace and security in southern Africa and the Middle East. On the Iran-Iraq conflict, both parties emphasized the need to end military skirmishes, to achieve the withdrawal of troops from national borders, and to start negotiations to peacefully resolve the conflict between the two states, respecting the right of the peoples to live in peace and good-neighborliness. On the situation in Central America, the presidents expressed their deep concern over the rising tension in the area due to imperialist policies and interference in the affairs of sovereign states in Central America and they hailed the peace plan of the Contadora Group. On the East Timor issue, both parties expressed their unwavering and unconditional support for the struggle waged by the Maubere people against the annexation of their motherland.

Both presidents expressed their views on the arms race, the adoption of effective measures for total disarmament, and the (?dismantling) of nuclear arsenals and said those opinions are of utmost importance in international relations between countries that defend international peace and security and the progress of mankind. They said that the financial resources used for military spending should instead be used to solve the problems of each country, in particular to help the developing countries speed up their economic and social progress. Both parties reiterated their total commitment to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and they emphasized the importance of the nonaligned policy in the creation of a new and fairer system of political and economic international relations.

They expressed their satisaction with the eighth ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries and stressed that this constituted an important milestone in strengthening unity within the movement and in encouraging the southern African countries still engaged in a struggle for national liberation and against imperialism, neocolonialism, and colonialism. Both presidents reiterated their full support for the decisions of the Luanda ministerial meeting; namely, the holding of the next meeting in the Republic of Zimbabwe. The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Comrade Julius Nyerere, expressed his deep thanks to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the warm welcome and hospitality which was accorded to him and members of his delegation during their stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

Luanda, 5 October 1985. Many thanks! [applause]

Visiting OAU Chairman Meets With Dos Santos

AB071813 Dakar PANA in English 1628 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — The current OAU chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, praised the Angolan people for their efforts and courage in defending its sovereignty and the liberty of the oppressed in Namibia and South Africa. Speaking at the beginning of talks between himself and the Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Abdou Diouf commended the efforts undertaken by the Angolan president in seeking solutions to problems in southern Africa. He said, he was aware of the catastrophe caused by the South Africans in Frontline States. He said that the OAU will demand that the whole world impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The independence of Namibia, freedom of South African people and tranquility in Frontline States are the top priorities of the African organisation, as it was decided during the 21st OAU summit in Addis Ababa, from 18 to 20 July, he said. He said that the OAU will always be on the side of Angola and its people in the struggle against the apartheid regime of South Africa and for the liberation of the South African people.

Comments on Talks, Departs

AB071749 Dakar PANA in English 1532 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has appealed to the Senegalese head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf, for the strengthening of bilateral relations between their respective countries. He informed President Diouf about the seriousness and intensity of South African threats and raids which forced Angola, in 1975, to apply Article 51 of the United Nations Charter calling on international assistance. Help was sought from friendly countries like Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry [as received], and Cuba.

At the beginning of talks, President dos Santos said that it was comforting to know that the international community is now fully convinced that the independence of Namibia does not depend on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, but on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

South Africa still feels supported by certain powerful Western countries and it uses false arguments to defend its position and instead of being rejected unfortunately they are believed by certain Western countries, Dos Santos said. He called for the total isolation of South Africa and the neutralization of all external support to Angolan counterrevolutionary forces. He went on to commend the positive role that Senegal has played in the anti-apartheid struggle as well as its solidarity with the Angolan people. He appealed to the Senegalese president to use his influence to compel South African to respect international law and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

President Diouf, the current OAU chairman, is on a fact-finding tour of southern Africa. He has already been to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho. Also included in President Diouf's high-powered delegation is the new secretary general of the OAU Ide Oumarou. President Diouf left the Angolan capital, Luanda, this morning.

UK Europarliament Member on Visit to UNITA Base

MB041855 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 4 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Angola, Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas seem anxious to prove that they still have the upper hand in fighting against MPLA government troops. In the course of the current offensive by the MPLA, there have been claims and counterclaims. UNITA said this week that they had routed government troops advancing on the town of Mavinga, in the south. But the Angolan Government says they are driving the guerrillas back, and that UNITA's headquarters at Jamba, in the far southeast, is under siege, and even that Savimbi himself has fled. Well, UNITA has recently organized a trip to Jamba for a group of MP's from the European Parliament. Among them was British Tory Brian Cassidy, who has now returned. Robin White asked him about his impressions of Savimbi's control of Jamba.

[Begin recording] [Cassidy] Well, he certainly is there, as large as life, very confident. In fact, it's simply not true, as Luanda claims, that Jamba is under siege. Had it been under siege, personally, I would have been aware of it. It's certainly true to say, however, that UNITA is prepared to repel attacks on Jamba, but what hasn't been revealed by Luanda is that their forces have suffered heavy losses in the fighting around Mavinga. And it's Mavinga which is the closest that the MPLA forces have so far to Jamba.

[White] Yet there have been some claims that in fact Dr Savimbi has moved Jamba to somewhere in northern Namibia.

[Cassidy] Well, that's simply not true.

[White] You are sure you went to Angola?

[Cassidy] Absolutely certain.

[White] Now, how well defended is Jamba?

[Cassidy] Very well defended indeed, and also it is very well dispersed, so that air attacks against it wouldn't have a great deal of effect. It's also extremely well concealed from the air.

[White] How many military men are active there?

[Cassidy] Several thousand. I am not prepared to be more precise than that.

[White] What about South African support for Savimbi, because there have been claims that South African airplanes are bombing on his behalf?

[Cassidy] Well, that I really can't confirm one way or another. All I can say is that it certainly wouldn't surprise me, because after all Soviet planes, flown by Cubans and Russians and East Germans, are bombing Savimbi's troops in Mavinga and Cazombo.

[White] What proof is there of that?

[Cassidy] What proof is there that they are Soviet flown?

[White] Yes.

[Cassidy] Well, because the discussions between pilots have been recorded and monitored, and the pilots have been speaking in Russian, and I don't believe that Luanda is especially training its pilots to speak Russian.

[White] You said you wouldn't be surprised if there were South African airplanes involved. Did you actually see any?

[Cassidy] No, I did not.

[White] Did you go in through South Africa?

[Cassidy] I am not allowed to tell you how I got in. As you know, there are several ways you can get into Angola, because of the various countries, like Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and Zaire, who have common boundaries, as indeed does Namibia. But it would be quite wrong for me to broadcast how I got in there, because obviously I wouldn't want to prejudice that route in for anyone else who might wish to follow me.

[White] Do you think that the wool might have been pulled over your eyes? After all, you were only there just for a few days?

[Cassidy] The wool has been pulled over my eyes a good deal less than has been pulled over the eyes of the rest of the world by the false propaganda that is being put out by Luanda. For example, there have been accounts in European newspapers that Jamba has been captured by the MPLA troops. Well, I actually saw for myself that Jamba hasn't been captured. Luanda has also put out a story in the past that Savimbi himself had been captured. Well, I certainly spent a lot of time with Savimbi, and he's very much alive, and well, and in command of UNITA.

BOTSWANA

OAU Chairman Diouf Leaves for Lesotho

MB060600 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, and his entourage left Gaborone this morning for Maseru, Lesotho, on the continuation of his tour of southern African states. President Diouf was seen off at the Seretse Khama Airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the first lady, Mrs Masire. Among the dignitaries who also bade him farewell were the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe; the chief justice, Mr O'Brian-Quinn; the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantao; some Cabinet ministers; and members of the diplomatic corps, as well as the general public. Mr Diouf inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Botswana Defense Force and viewed traditional dances before boarding his Boeing-727 jet.

LESOTHO

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives, Welcomed by Jonathan

MB060606 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The president of Senegal, His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf, who is the current chairman of the OAU, and the secretary general of the organization, Mr (Ayedo Omaru), arrived in Lesotho this morning on a 1-day familiarization visit. On arrival at Moshoeshoe I International Airport, President Diouf inspected a guard of honor. He was met at the airport by The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, the chief justice, Mr I.S. Cotran; the speaker of the national assembly, Mr J.T. Kolane; Cabinet ministers; senior civil servants; and the public.

President Diouf held talks with Dr Leabua Jonathan at the prime minister's office. He also held talks with His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the royal palace in Maseru. President Diouf has already been to Botswana, where he held talks with President Quett Masire, and it is understood that their discussions centered on the worsening political situation in southern Africa. President Diouf is visiting several states in southern Africa and will leave Lesotho for Swaziland this afternoon.

Maseru Shelled; RSA-Trained Terrorist Arrested

MB071637 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Lesotho Security Forces today apprehended a South African-trained terrorist in Maseru. The terrorist was traveling with four others who escaped back into South Africa. The five armed terrorists were confronted by members of the security forces after a brief car chase in Maseru west. They were traveling in a minibus with South African registration numbers. Both the vehicle and the arms and ammunition were confiscated by the police.

The arrest follows the shelling of the Hoahlo suburb of Maseru last night by terrorists who carried out the attack from South African soil. The Lesotho Government has protested to the South African Government about last night's incident. No reply has yet been received from South Africa.

Minister Sixishe on Shelling

MB071733 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 7 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Lesotho's Information Minister Desmond Sixishe has called us up today to complain that the capital Maseru has been bombarded by mortars from the South African side of the border. The attack follows the elections that never happened when opposition parties failed to put up candidates claiming that they hadn't been given time, and there have been reports that guerrillas of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA], the military wing of Ntsu Mokhehele's opposition Basotho Congress Party, have renewed their activities. Robin White asked Desmond Sixishe what according to him had happened.

[Beginning recording] [Sixishe] Well, in the early hours of this morning, a suburb of Maseru called Hoahlo was subjected to mortar attacks from the South African side of the border and in the shooting, two (?proper) houses were very badly damaged. Fortunately there were no injuries.

[White] Do you feel that this is the work of the LLA of Ntsu Mokhehle?

[Sixishe] We are now convinced that the liberation army of Ntsu Mokhehle no longer exists on its own, that it is something that is manipulated by the SADF, and we think that these people were in fact under the orders of very prominent people in South Africa because they were... [change of thought] up till this morning we could still see them across the border. I saw them personally moving about freely on the South African side of the border, and we don't think that they could be able to do that if they did not have the permission from the South African security forces.

[White] Could you see them close enough to see who they were?

[Sixishe] Not close enough but we were able to see how many people and so on, you know, I myself saw close to eight people moving around vehicles that were parked across the border.

[White] Does Lesotho ever consider any hot pursuit raid to go and get these people?

[Sixishe] Well, we haven't done so. So far we haven't done so. We, of course, have to take into account South Africa's blatant use of its force which Mozambique, Lesotho, Angola, and Botswana are now [laughter] experienced recipients of. So, when you consider things like that, you have got to take that into account.

[White] In other words, you are too frightened to do anything?

[Sixishe] Well, we don't have the military capacity to do it.

[White] Now, some people might say that this is an inevitable result of the elections that were never held in Lesotho. People now feel frustrated and want to attack your government by force?

[Sixishe] Mr White, how do you hold elections when people have been returned unopposed on nomination day? I must correct the fact that you are saying that these incidents are a result of frustration by the opposition parties. We think that these incidents are instigated by South Africa, which does not like to see the present calm that is prevailing in Lesotho internally. We have no internal incidents in this country. We have no violence inside the borders of Lesotho [illegible] all. Every seldom time when we have an incident of violence instigated form across the border, we think that it is just part of a general destabilization effort by South Africa. [End recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives for Brief Visit

MB070643 Maputo Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf arrived in Maputo yesterday on a visit to our country in the framework of his tour of southern African nations. Abdou Diouf was welcomed by the Mozambican head of state, Samora Machel, at the Maputo International Airport. The visiting delegation includes OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou and OAU Liberation Committee Chairman Hashim Mbita.

Today, the OAU delegation is scheduled to hold talks with the Mozambican authorities. The agenda will deal mainly with the situation in southern Africa. The last OAU summit held in Addis Ababa in July this year approved a resolution calling on the organization to support the southern African countries, particularly Pretoria's neighboring nations. The present tour of the OAU entourage is in the framework of the resolutions adopted by the last summit and is the second made by an OAU chairman to southern Africa. Mozambique is the sixth country to be toured by the OAU chairman. The delegation is scheduled to leave Maputo for Tanzania and Angola today.

Communique Issued

MB071602 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Joint communique on the visit to Mozambique by Senegalese president Abdou Diouf issued in Maputo on 6 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the OAU, made a working and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 5 to 6 October 1985. The president of the Republic of Senegal and the delegation accompanying him were given a warm and enthusiastic reception, which shows the level of relations between the Mozambican and the Senegalese people.

In the course of his visit, President Abdou Diouf laid a wreath on the Mozambican Heroes Monument and toured historic sites.

The president of the Republic of Senegal, who is also the chariman of the OAU, held talks with the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. These talks permitted a wide-ranging exchange of information on the political, economic, and social situation of the two countries.

The two leaders assessed in depth the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. They discussed the situation inside South Africa and Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria regime and the struggle against destabilization in southern Africa, particularly in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

President Samora Machel gave the OAU chairman a detailed account of the political, economic, and military situation in the People's Republic of Mozambique. His Excellency President Samora Machel informed President Abdou Diouf of the military operations taking place in the People's Republic of Mozambique for the total and complete liquidation of armed banditry, an instrument of the Pretoria regime against not only Mozambique, but the other countries in the region as well. He also informed him of the nonobservance of the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord by the Government of South Africa.

On behalf of the OAU and on his own behalf, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the OAU, wholeheartedly congratulated the People's Republic of Mozambique for its successes in the struggle against destabilization promoted by South Africa and Portuguese forces nostalgic for colonialism.

He hailed the Frontline States for their attitude in the struggle against terrorism in southern Africa. He energetically condemned the nonobservance of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa, which once again proves that the only destabilizing factor in the region is the Pretoria regime. He reaffirmed the total and unconditional support of Senegal and the OAU for the just struggle of the peoples in the region for the restoration of peace, the elimination of colonialism and apartheid, and the liquidation of the armed bandits in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He reiterated the validity of the OAU decisions on southern Africa and the active solidarity of Africa as a whole with the

People's Republic of Mozambique, the victim of South African aggression.

The two presidents viewed with profound concern the increase in repression, violence, and massacres perpetrated by the Pretoria regime against defenseless people who are fighting for the abolition of the apartheid system inside South Africa. The two delegations strongly condemned the state of emergency imposed by the apartheid regime inside the Republic of South Africa.

The two leaders congratulated the liberation movements and other democratic forces in South Africa for the great mobilization of the South African people in the struggle against the apartheid system. The two presidents hailed the growing condemnation of the apartheid system by both the public and governments of Western countries, which is shown by various types of pressure, including the application of economic sanctions. Both presidents appealed to those and other countries to widen and step up the pressures so that these may in fact speed up the process of dismantling apartheid.

On the situation in Namibia, the two sides stated that Resolution 435 is the only basis of negotiations for the peaceful independence of Namibia. Both presidents categorically repudiated and rejected the puppet government installed in Windhoek by South Africa and appealed to the entire international community not to recognize or grant any credibility to that so-called government.

They hailed SWAPO for its successes in the armed struggle against the racist South African occupation forces.

They rejected the linkage of the independence of Namibia to the withdrawul of the Cuban forces from the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

They condemned the invasion of Angola by the South African troops in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two presidents underlined the role of the OAU as an instrument of great importance in the struggle of the African peoples for the consolidation of their national independence, social progress, and common struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

They hailed the results attained at the 21st OAU summit which outlined an economic plan aimed at creating conditions for national and collective self-sufficiency for the development of our continent.

On behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, President Abdou Diouf wholeheartedly expressed thanks for the warm, fraternal and friendly welcome extended to him during his stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Senegalese head of state invited President Samora Machel to pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Senegal. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the dates will be set by diplomatic channels.

Issued in Maputo on 6 October 1985.

Armed Forces Kill 88 Bandits in Late September

MB070634 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 6 Oct 85

[From the Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In the last 7 days of September, 88 armed bandits were shot down by our forces in Catuane, (Chibanze), and Magude districts in Maputo Province, Milanje in Zambezia Province, and the (Machanguzune) and Muxamba regions in Manica Province.

In (Chibanze), Manhica district, two bandits were wounded and another surrendered in Magude. In Catuane, where 22 criminals were shot down, our comrades captured South African-made light weapons.

In (Machanguzune), Manhica Province, our comrades captured five boxes of AK-47 ammunition and a number of cartridges following the destruction of an armed bandit camp. In Muxamba, where 30 criminals were put out of action, FPLM captured a number of documents.

In Milanje, an armed bandit camp was destroyed by FPLM, and eight bandits, including two ringleaders, were killed. The bandits were killed in Muxamba following the destruction of a camp. They had taken refuge in the area as a result of the destruction of other camps by our armed forces.

The actions of the armed forces in Magude district, Maputo Province, have greatly contributed to the normalization of the Maputo-Magude railroad traffic. In Manhica, the actions by FPLM have resulted in the normalization of the road traffic on the Maputo-Manhica district highway.

The hatred of the people toward these criminals can be seen in their determination in detecting and neutralizing the bandits who attempt to infiltrate their areas. The people have been giving support to our armed forces in search-and-destroy operations and in carrying war materiel. In the operations which resulted in the storming and destruction of five armed bandit groups in the areas mentioned, our forces a number of goods stolen from the people, including cattle, bicycles, sewing machines, and mattresses, and released civilains. The operations were carried out on 24,25,27, and 30 September.

Army Overruns Two MNR Camps in Inhambane Province

MB071223 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Mozambican Army stationed in the Province of Inhambane in the south of Mozambique has overrun two camps of the South African-backed MNR terrorists. There were about 400 terrorists in both camps which were taken 2 weeks ago. The MNR bandits suffered heavy casualties during the fighting.

The officer who commanded the army's operation, Captain (Alone), said the attack on one MNR camp on the Nhangela plain in the district of Inharrime began on 25 September. This camp was forward post of the terrorists. The terrorists set it up 3 years ago and had built shelters and trenches. Capt (Alone) said the post was taken the day after it was first attacked. The air force took part in the onslaught on the terrorist camp. It was situated 8 km away from a second base, hidden deep inside the bush. The terrorists called this second base Chipasse and the Mozambican forces took it a few days after overrunning the forward post of the Nhangela plain.

These MNR camps were used to block the main road linking several districts with the provincial capital of Inhambane Province. Road traffic was virtually cut off in the regions of Panda, Homoine, and Inharrime. The terrorists received war material supplied by road and sea, Capt (Alone) said, via another base close to the coast.

Soviet Education Delegation Arrives on Visit

MB041900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by (Tamara Dlazak), the deputy chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, arrived in Maputo today. The delegation's visit is aimed at strengthening cooperation between the two countries in this field and is being made at the invitation of the State Secretariat for Technical and Professional Education. Speaking to information media shortly after arriving in our country, (Tamara Dlazak) expressed satisfaction with the positive development of cooperation between the two countries and pointed out that this visit was aimed at further strengthening the existing relationship. The delegation was received by our country's director of planning of the State Secretariat for Technical and Professional Education.

150,000 in Sofala in 'Desperate Need' of Food

MB041536 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] About 150,000 people in two districts of Mozambique's central province of Sofala are in desperate need of food, clothing, and seeds. A report from the Mozambique natural disasters' office received by Radio Maputo says Gorongosa is one of the areas seriously affected. Up to 25,000 affected people are in areas close to the former MNR terrorists's headquarters known as Casa Banana.

The report says the natural disasters' office is presently sending up to 100 tons of maize a week by road to Gorongosa. The office hopes that this amount will be raised to 200 tons a week in the near future. An office is to be set up in Gorongosa town to facilitate distribution of relief aid.

The report says at least 3,500 tons of food per month will be needed in the coming months to the five worst hit districts in Sofala. Gorongosa District is one of them.

NAMIBIA

Officer Says SWAPO Weakened Militarily

MB050930 Joahnnesburg Domestic Service in English 0900GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The outgoing commander of Sector 10 in the operational area, Brigadier A.J.M. Joubert, says SWAPO has weakened militarily over the past 4 years.

He said in an interview with Radio South-West Africa at Oshakati that he based his statement on several facts, including the organization's heavy losses suffered in that period. He pointed out that SWAPO's command and control element was situated about 250 km from Ovambo inside Angola, and that this resulted in ineffective logistical support. The brigadier mentioned another reason, which was that the organization found it difficult to survive among the local population.

SOUTH AFRICA

Interior Minister Thanks Moderate Black Leaders

MB041433 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Mr Stoffel Botha, the minister of the interior, says he is convinced that Natal will play a leading role in the future development of the government's new dispensation.

Speaking at the Natal regional congress of the Afrikaans Trade Institute at Newcastle, Mr Botha said he wished to thank moderate black leaders who chose the path of negotiation rather than confrontation.

He said the silent majority should not sit back and allow the loud minority to control undeserved publicity and the full attention of the press.

Businessmen, too, should make themselves heard about the great progress being experienced daily in the country, the minister said.

Ebrahim To Take 'Hard Line' on School Order

MB070943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2023 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 6 SAPA — The minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, indicated today that he would continue to take a hard line in order to re-establish law and order in schools falling under his department. He was addressing the Eastern Cape congress of the Labour Party.

And the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse came out strongly in support of Mr Ebrahim when he addressed a rally in Uitenhage today saying that the decision to close schools in the peninsula had not been a "unilateral one" but had been taken after consultation with leaders of the United Teachers Association of South Africa.

"Can we sit back when the majority of children who want to go to school are being intimidated. Can we allow our children to be injured?" he asked.

Mr Ebrahim said he was determined "to establish order at our schools and colleges" adding that he would deal with individuals responsible for destruction at schools and colleges under his control."

Refuting allegations that he had acted in a "Draconian manner," Mr Ebrahim said he would continue to speak out until absolute discipline had been restored.

Hendrickse Calls for Repeal of Group Areas Act

MB070554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives and leader of the Labor Party, [LP] Rev Allan Hendrickse, says the Group Areas Act has served its purpose and should be repealed.

In a policy speech at the end of the Eastern Cape Congress of the LP at Uitenhage, Mr Hendrickse said all South Africans should have a say in the government of the country. His party's participation in the tricameral system of parliament was based on the dismantling of apartheid and the introduction of a single system of education for all.

Mr Hendrickse called on the private sector not to run to Lusaka to speak to the ANC. Businessmen should seek a solution to the country's problems here by paying better wages and providing better housing for their workers. Mr Hendrickse also criticized church leaders for calling for a stay-away from work on Wednesday. He said the church had a role to play in finding solutions to the country's problems, but that solutions did not lie in creating differences.

Labor Party Leader Criticizes Influx Control

MB070816 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, the leader of the Labor Party [LP] and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, has sharply criticised the country's influx control measures. At the end of the Cape congress of the LP in Port Elizabeth, he said he believed in freedom of association.

[Begin Hendrickse video] The problem in South Africa is that people move from areas where there is no employment to those where employment can be obtained. And I think that the solution lies in creating employment opportunities where people live, and where they are accustomed to living, the places of their birth, and the like. If there are industries... [change of thought] In other words, I believe the whole issue of decentralization is the answer. If industries are created where people live, they will not find it necessary to move to the large cities, and then there will not even be a need for influx control. [end video]

Deputy Defense Minister Visits Soweto

MB071919 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy minister of defense and law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says although the security situation in many black towns is a cause for serious concern to the government, he is optimistic that violence would soon be stamped out should the government get the necessary assistance and support from the general public and the local authorities.

Mr Vlok was speaking to newsmen after a brief visit to Soweto, near Johannesburg. Mr Vlok, who held talks with the Management Committee of the Soweto Council and senior officials of the police and defense force, said his department was prepared to talk to anyone with suggestions regarding the security situation in the strife-torn black areas.

Similar visits would be paid to other unrest areas to determine the seriousness of the situation. Mr Vlok repeated a government undertaking to withdraw police and defense force units from unrest areas as soon as law and order has been restored.

De Kock Says Debt Not Issue at IMF Conference

MB070649 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The governor of the reserve bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says South Africa's temporary debt standstill will not be a topic for general discussion at this year's meeting of the IMF presently being held in the South Korean capital of Seoul. However, he said, the situation would be discussed in behind-the-scene meetings with interested bankers. Dr de Kock told our representative at the IMF conference that there was much evidence that there was a good understanding of the nature of South Africa's problem.

He said the bankers understood that South Africa was not overborrowed in total, and that the total debt of 50,000 million rands was not considered excessive. Dr de Kock said South Africa's large current account surplus enabled the payment of all the interest due. These factors made South Africa's debt standstill very different from similar steps by other debtor countries.

Amendments to Debt Repayments Announced

MB050940 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the coordinating committee dealing with South Africa's foreign debt repayments, Dr Chris Stals, who is the director general of finance, has announced certain amendments to the standstill arrangements which took effect at the beginning of last month. The amendments, which appear in a notice in the government gazette, relate to the repayment of certain foreign loans and import-related payments.

The amendments, he said, should remove any remaining doubts in the minds of foreign exporters by making it clear that payment for South Africa's imports or goods and services was not affected by the standstill arrangement.

The coordinating committee was in the process of compiling full details about the country's total outstanding foreign liabilities, and the reserve bank would be issuing a questionnaire in this connection. The questionnaire, to be completed by all those with foreign liabilities, would be made available next week from branches of commercial banks and the governments of the national states.

Reserve Bank Asks for Foreign Debt Information

MB071120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — The Reserve Bank today appealed to the public of South Africa, SWA/Namibia and the independent homelands to submit information on their foreign liabilities to the bank by October 25.

In a statement the bank said the information would enable it to assess the need for planning South Africa's foreign debt repayment programme.

Indian Farmers Reject Natal-KwaZulu Consolidation

MB070921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Durban Oct 6 SAPA — More than 500 Indian farmers in upper Inanda, near Durban, today rejected KwaZulu consolidation plans which involve more than 400 farms.

At a public meeting called by the Natal Indian Cane Growers Association, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, the association's vice-president, said he condemned the plans formulated by the Commission for Cooperation and Development.

The meeting called for a deputation of farmers to see the KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to appraise him on the "tremendous hardships" the Indian farmers would suffer if the plan was approved.

Mr Chinsamy said farmers demanded that cabinet minister, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who is also chief minister of the House of Delegates, "show his teeth" and fight the plan at cabinet level. He said the upper Inanda area which was being investigated by the commission for incorporation into KwaZulu was one of the finest cane and vegetable farm lands in Natal and would be hard to replace.

HNP Calls for Durban Boycott Over Mixed Beaches

MB041817 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] has called for a boycott of Durban because of a decision to open more beaches to all races.

A statement released by the party's Durban spokesman, (Martin Louw), called on traditionally-minded South Africans to boycott Durban hotels and the rest of the city during the Christmas holiday season.

Mr (Louw) says the HNP wants to make a visible, practical statement to highlight its belief of a separate group identity in a residential context. He has added that it is the first time the full might of the HNP has been unleashed in the economic arena.

PFP Committee Investigates Police Abuse Reports

MB071457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 7, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] Committee investigating allegations of abuse of police power on the Cape Flats is concerned at the continuing frequency of complaints.

The MP for Green Point, Mr Tian Van der Merwe, said he was satisfied that the complaints were being investigated by Colonel Nick Acker of the C.I.D. But policy matters remained of concern.

Investigations by his committee indicated a lack of discipline, training and control of policemen in the field. The deployment of Zulu policemen in troubled areas was also creating resentment.

The committee was to try again this week to arrange a meeting with the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier G. Swart, to air their concerns.

Brig Swart said in reaction that he could not anticipate the findings of the investigations and therefore he had no comment to make at this stage.

However, he denied that there was a lack of appreciation of the situation at high level in the police force. He appealed to interested parties to desist from making generalised statements and accusations which had still to be proved.

Boesak Addresses Prayer Meeting in Bellville

MB070955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town October 6 SAPA — As long as the present government was in power, there would be chaos in South Africa, UDF [United Democratic Front] patron Dr Allan Boesak told about 3000 people at a special prayer meeting at his home church in Bellville today. The congregation packed the church itself, the adjacent church hall and specially-erected marquee to overflowing and gave Dr Boesak a standing ovation when he walked into the pulpit. Dr Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told them that the government had not wanted to ban him "because that would look bad."

Instead it had made a "banning order" in the form of stringent bail regulations set at his recent court appearance, which prohibited him from, among other things, addressing any gathering other than church services.

"They think the voice of peace, justice and liberation has been stilled," he said.

"But it's not my voice theyre trying to silence. It's the voice of the Almighty God, and that will not be silenced."

Justice did not belong to people to do what they liked with. It belonged to God and was given to them as a basis for their vision of a future.

"It is not in the power of a government to take it from a struggling people," Dr Boesak said.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had said the government was willing to share power.

"What power do they have to share?" Said Dr Boesak. "They would have no power over us if it were not given them by God. And we have had very clear signs in this land that it is being taken away from them because they do not deserve it."

The liberation struggle was "no joke," he said.

As the death toll rose, as more people were picked up and detained, as more leaders went underground and could not do the work they were entrusted to do by the people, many began doubting.

"They begin asking questions. When will it end, isn't this enough. Yes, were willing to sacrifice, but how much more.

"As the moment of liberation draws near, so the price we have to pay for that liberation becomes higher and higher.

"We are not dealing with a benevolent government that understands justice, freedom and compassion. We are dealing with people who have closed off their hearts and minds so they can't hear the voice of God any more, whose hearts are so hardened they can't know the will of God any more.

"I have said it before and I will say it again. We are not dealing here with the servants of God. We are dealing with the beast."

No-one, said Dr Boesak, should believe that the crisis in the country was brought on by the children, by trade unionists or by the United Democratic Front.

These were the lies and propaganda without which no unjust government could survive.

"They have to use them.

"The chaos in this country is the result of a policy of a government that is cruel and inhuman, and as long as this government is in power, our society, our land will be in chaos.

"Don't say we have struggled enough, I have suffered enough. As long as the blood on the streets that flows from the bodies of our children is not dry, it will flow to God in heaven.

"Apartheid is like that God Moloch that lives off the sacrifice of little children in ancient days. We are seeing the final convulsions of the beast."

Dr Boesak said there was no easy road to freedom.

"I'm saying to you — goal is clear. The struggle must continue at every level. The end is near.

"Do not betray the justice that we are fighting for. Do not betray the land that will rise up as apartheid crumbles into dust."

Dr Boesak had to stop talking several times during his address as the congregation, inside and outside the church, interrupted him with applause.

At the end he was given another standing ovation, accompanied by chants of "Boesak, Boesak."

He chose as his text Psalm Three, and read a portion of it aloud:

"O Lord, how many are my foes...but thou O Lord art a shield about me...I am not afraid of ten thousands of people who have set themselves against me round about...For thou dost smite all my enemies on the cheek, thou dost break the teeth of the wicked. Deliverance belongs to the Lord; they blessing be upon they people."

Church's Naude Says 'Day of Liberation' Near

MB070939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1736 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 6 SAPA — The day of "liberation" was near, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, told about 3000 people at a prayer meeting for detainees at Dr Allan Boesak's home church, the NG Sendingkerk in Bellville today.

Dr Naude, who recently returned from a 10-day tour of Western Europe, also said that if those with clarity of vision, such as Dr Boesak, were jailed and denied the opportunity to make a contribution to solving South Africa's problems, there could be no justice.

"Deep down in the hearts of millions of people in our country there is a dream of justice, a hope for the future, a belief in the god of liberation," he said.

"A new vision has been given to us. We live in hope. We know we will be free, but we do not know when.

"All of us committed to the struggle for justice and peace in this country live in the hope that our faith will be justified.

"To those who are imprisoned we say, be encouraged. The day of liberation is near."

Dr Naude asked whether a country which "killed, arrested, detained and flogged" its people could be called a nation under God's guidance. If it is, then this God is a God I don't know and I don't want to know."

A nation under God's guidance was one that:

— Ruled, and wished to be ruled, in justice, where the voice of the majority was heeded;

— Protected the rights of the poor and oppressed, not of the rich and those responsible for the oppression;

— Denounced lies and falsehoods.

"Once you begin to undermine a society by denying truth, by subverting it, you pave the way for its total destruction," Dr Naude said.

Slabbert Says Repression Undercutting Reform

MB071905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 7, SAPA — The government was sending out contradictory signals of repression and reform, and reform was taking second place, the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

The manner in which repression was being used was undercutting the credibility of reform, he said in a speech delivered to the Friedrich Nauman Foundation in Bonn, West Germany.

If middle ground organisations did not demonstrate an alternative to the government "the alternative would not be a successful revolution, or successful repression, but a more-or-less inclusive and enduring process of repression and revolt in which the human and natural resources of South Africa and the southern African region will increasingly be devastated."

Dr Slabbert said in the international context South Africa was "perceived as a large black township surrounded by white security forces.

"Inevitably, the picture is of a white minority versus an angry and vengeful black majority.

"The only language that is visible is the language of violence.

"The process of polarisation at present is essentially one polarisation around two violent extremes — brutal repression on the one side and brutal revolt on the other.

"Between these two poles, the message of reform is being lost or discredited," he said.

The government was ambiguous and confused in projecting its visions or goals of reforms, Dr Slabbert said.

It was impossible to get the cooperation of blacks into existing structures, if it was assumed or expected of them to perpetuate structures the government had created without any clear vision of a new future.

Black people who were prepared to participate in negotiation and reform politics were immediately seen as collaborators or sellouts against the existing structures which had been used to perpetuate their own domination.

Various organisations, which had spent the last three-and-a-half decades in opposition to apartheid, had spent a great deal of time and energy defining mutually exclusive strategies to oppose apartheid.

"The centre can only hold if this crisis of strategy can be resolved. In other words, if middle ground organisations are prepared to concentrate more on what they have in common, than persisting in defining the points of difference between them as irreconcilable.

"To the extent that middle ground organisations can do so, they will demonstrate an alternative to government, to repression and they will be able to convince those on the other side of the police about an alternative to revolt," Dr Slabbert said.

UDF's Manuel Says Struggle Entering New Phase

MB070918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 6, SAPA — The liberation struggle was entering a new phase, United Democratic Front [UDF] National Executive member, Mr Trevor Manuel, told about 3000 people at a prayer meeting for detainees at Bellville near Cape Town today.

Mr Manuel, who has been in hiding for several weeks for fear of possible arrest, said he had emerged to "give a message from the Executive of the UDF."

No matter what repressive measures the government took, the UDF would not disappear.

"The UDF will continue the struggle for the dismantling of apartheid in this country."

He said he wanted to tell the congregation, and the government, that the struggle was now entering a new phase.

"The question is, who is prepared to take things further?

"Is it the forces of the state, with their buffels and hippos who sjambok grandmothers and pregnant women?

"I believe it is us who are more prepared to take our struggle further."

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, should not tell "half truths" by saying the UDF wanted to make the country ungovernable.

"We are struggling for a situation in which the country is governable — by the people," he said to thunderous applause.

ANC Radio Interviews Communist Party Member

EA071744 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Station interview with Joe Slovo, member of the South African Communist Party Central Committee Politbureau and member of the ANC National Executive Council; date and time not given — recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, tonight we continue with our series of interviews and comments in which the leading members of our liberation movement analyze the current situation in South Africa and also give directives on what is to be done.

Tonight in our series we have Comrade Joe Slovo, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC. Comrade Slovo approaches the situation from the angle of the 64th anniversary of the formation of the South African Communist Party, which was on the 30 July. As we shall remember that occasion followed shortly after the imposition of the state of emergency by the apartheid ruling clique. Comrade J.S. — as he is affectionately called in our ranks — reiterated the point which was earlier stated by our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, that the imposition of the state of martial law was (?in itself) an admission of defeat on the part of the racists. Comrade Slovo noted that it marks the climax of Botha's (?reforms).

Having failed to impose his empty and meaningless reforms onto us, the enemy then resorted to this overt use of force as manifested by the state of emergency. It became clear that the so-called reform program served the same purpose with the state of martial law, the maintenance of the hated apartheid system.

[Begin Slovo recording] We share the view already expressed by Comrade Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC, that the emergency is an admission of failure by this vicious racist regime and the emergency, we believe, is the climax of Botha's attempt to impose on the people a series of so-called reforms, which really add up to one thing and one thing only — and that is an attempt to get the people of South Africa to collaborate in their own domination; to ensure the future of white supremacy; to ensure the future of apartheid with the consent of the oppressed. That is the purpose of the whole reform movement.

And today, no one in the world can be left in any doubt about the answer which the people have given to the racists maneuvers. They are saying in no uncertain terms, they are saying unconditionally no to second-class citizenship. They are saying no to any and every form of white domination. In short, it is clear that on the streets, in the factories, where the people live — everywhere — they are demanding their birthright. And they are demanding it not at some future uncertain (?stage) in time but they are demanding all their rights here and now. And they are giving the answer daily in the streets of struggle.

Now, all the (?constituents) of the liberation front, which is headed by the ANC, believe that we are in a qualitatively new situation; that in a way we have reached the point of no return. And I believe what is really fundamentally new about this situation is that there are two very important psychological barriers which have been broken. On the side of the people, the impotence they have felt in the face of the white monolith is no longer there, and daily the people are becoming more and more convinced that they can break and crack this white monolith. And on the side of the enemy, another psychological barrier has been broken, and that is: It is daily becoming more clear that the racists are losing the confidence which they had in the permanence of their race domination.

I think if one looks at the recent history in South Africa in the last 30 or 40 years we could say that there have been previous moments of crisis. There have been previous moments of upsurge, of revolutionary activity by the people, and of activity by the revolutionary movements. Now what is significantly different about the present situation is that all these important factors are, perhaps for the first time in our history, coming together, converging. The enemy's crisis is unprecedented — both economic and political — it is the worst in its history. Everybody realizes that. On the side of the people, they are not flinching in the face of death. They have developed the one quality without which a revolutionary struggle is impossible and that is the contempt for death. And we are witnessing a position in which every coffin draped in the flag of the movement — coffins of our heroes — recruits thousands more into the ranks of the struggle instead of humbling them into submission.

Here you have the second fact at present, and thirdly, the ANC — the liberation front, which it is — has become the unchallenged leader of the whole process. Wherever people gather, their banners, their songs, their slogans, concentrate on the ANC, on Umkhonto We Sizwe, on the Mandelas, on the Tambos, and these voices are being heard louder and louder. [music]

I think at this moment of great potential in our struggle we must also be aware of certain danger points. I think the enemy is beginning slowly to realize, despite the imposition of the state of emergency, that in addition to brute force and violence he has to also attempt to weaken us from the inside and the method they are using — the method of divide and rule — is as old as the history of oppression itself.

Some of danger points to which we completely refer is first of all the need to be on guard against the evil of tribalism and we must learn to recognize that tribalism even when it tries to disguise itself as is the case with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. We must be also on the alert against police provocations. We have seen in the recent period how false leaflets have been issued, which incite one organization against another. We have seen how they have put organized gangs of policemen and (?pimpies) in the T-shirts of one or other movement. We have seen how the death squads are beginning to operate and we must watch the enemy and we must also be vigilant against all schemes to divide the trade union movement to coopt it into the system.

There is no doubt that the enemy will continue, especially in the situation to work overtime in an attempt to divide the popular forces and to sow confusion, to make false (?offers of) dialogue in order to [words indistinct] movements into actions which will discredit it in eyes of the people.

And there is no doubt, looking at the situation today, that no amount of force can in the end defeat a united nation, a united working class, and the united liberation front. And we must be careful not to allow ourselves to become the victims of enemy's dirty tricks. Brother must not fight brother; comrade must not fight comrade; worker must not fight worker, and the main task is to take the fight into the enemy camp. I have said that we are at this moment a great deal hangs in the balance. [sentence as heard] At no previous moment in our history could it be said that the words of Nelson Mandela ring out with such truth when he said that between the anvil of united mass action and the hammer of the armed struggle we will crush apartheid.

And it is clear that depite martial law, despite the emergency, despite the escalation of enemy brutality, despite the thousands of arrests, the tasks facing the people and the movement are clear: It is to keep on going, keep on going, to seize the time and no rest for the enemy. And there is no doubt that if we keep on going, if we keep on inflicting our hammer blows against the system and its collaborators and the stooges, this could really be the last time the racists will have the power to impose martial law. And this is how our party views the situation on this 64th anniversary. We were the first, as a party, to be selected by the racists for banning and being driven underground. As a party we have, in a manner of speaking, lived under martial law (?now) since 1950 — 35 years. they have failed to crush us and we have grown in strength; and they will fail to crush the people and the people will also grow in strength. [music] [end recording]

Shortly before the anniversary of the South African Communist Party a funeral took place at Cradock in the Eastern Cape for the fallen leaders of our people namely (Mathew Goniwe), (Perrow Mukhonto), (Shape Kalata), and (Sukhwelo Muchaw). In that funeral, two of the coffins were covered with the red banner of the South African Communist Party.

For the first time in many years the popular flag of the Communist Party was seen flying high right inside our country. Commenting on that development, Comrade Joe Slovo pointed out that it was not an accident of history but it was because of the proud history of the party itself. He then restated some important landmarks in the history of the South African Communist Party.

[Begin Slovo recording] Well the party's role in the struggle is, in the first place, as a force representing the aspirations of the working people not only for national liberation but for social emancipation. The party is also a part of the vital alliance at the head of which stands the ANC. The enemy, in desperation, continually attempts to spread the lie that in this alliance it is the party which dominates; it is the party which is attempting to inflitrate and to undermine its partner, the ANC. We know that that is not true. We know that Communists and the party as a collective have in historical terms played a very fundamental role in an unselfish way, even at the expense of its own existence, to strengthen and build and reinforce the national movement — the ANC — its integrity and its independence.

So, when the racists say that it is the Communists who dominate, they are really saying something else. They fear that the Communists play an important ideological role in spreading the ideology amongst the people and throughout the national movement; spreading the idea, the correct idea, that there can be no real true national liberation without social emancipation. And the party has always maintained that if tomorrow black faces are in union buildings instead of white faces, but the economic distribution of wealth remains the same, there will be no liberation. And it is this that the ruling class fears. It is because the party, representing the working people, above all stands for [word indistinct] liberation [words indistinct] main foundation of racism, which is economic exploitation and economic domination.

So, the party and its strength lies in its unselfish participation in the alliance and as an independent expression of the aspirations of our working people. And I think it can be said on this 64th anniversary, without undue boasting, that the party has really played a very fundamental role at every stage of the struggle this century, ever since its formation. It indeed has a proud record. One could say that as early as the twenties, when the party was only about 8 or 9 years old, it was a pioneer in the South African scene, advancing the slogan of majority rule in advancing the slogan of a black republic in South Africa — a republic which will be controlled by the majority of the people. It was the party, we can proudly say, that pioneered that concept. In a way — although this would have to be explained more carefully — it was that slogan which really laid the foundation for the positive aspects in our political movement of black consciousness: It was the first.

And it is appropriate on this occasion to recall some of the great Communists who have played such an unselfish role in strengthening the national movement, (Johannas Nkosi), the martyr who was killed in 1913 anti-pass campaign, (Albert Nzulu), Moses Kotane, J.B. Marks, (Bram Fisher), and other giants whose very names are synonymous with every major struggle that has taken place in the last 64 years; struggle not just against national oppression but against exploitation.

And it is this reality which has led to an event close to our 64th anniversary. [Words indistinct] where it was reported in all the world media that of the four coffins in Cradock two of them were covered in the flag of the South African Communist Party and where amoungst the flags which were displayed by the tens of thousands of people who were there was the red flag of the South African Communist Party, and we believe that this indicates that the people appreciate the role of our party, and not only as an independent force but as part of the national liberation alliance. [end recording]

Police Report Notes Unrest Situation

MB071822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1820 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 7, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

Since the 8 oclock update this morning incidents of stonethowing, petrol-bombing and arson occurred in the following areas: Northern Cape, East Rand, Soweto (Johannesburg), and West Rand, Cape, and northern Transvaal.

A mob of blacks in the residential area of Galeshewe, in the northern Cape, this morning stoned a private delivery vehicle in the township, causing damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In Witbank during the course of the morning, a mob of blacks stoned a private vehicle, caused damage. No arrests or injuries were reported. In the same residential area a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the residential area. They were ordered to disperse, but refused. They were dispersed by the police with tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In the residential area of Lynville, in the Eastern Transvaal, a post office vehicle was stoned. A white occupant sustained injuries.

Also in Lynville, a group of intimidators tried to hinder workers on their way to work. The police used tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse them.

Also this morning, a mob of 200 coloureds ransacked a delivery vehicle, causing extensive damage.

In Umlazi, Durban, a mob of blacks prevented children from attending school. The police then dispersed them with tearsmoke.

In Mamelodi in the northern Transvaal, this morning a group of blacks attempted to set fire to a school classroom.

In Soweto, Johannesburg, this morning, incidents occurred of illegal gatherings, stone-throwing at delivery vehicles and security force vehicles. There are no known injuries or arrests.

In Atlantis in the western Cape, this morning a barricade of burning tyres and a car wreck was erected in the road. There were also incidents of stone-throwing at the shopping centre.

In Kwanubuhle, Uitenhage, the police discovered a school on fire. Extensive damage was caused.

In Brandfort, a group of blacks hindered scholars attending school and fled with the arrival of police. Damage was also caused to telephone wires at a school.

At Uitenhage, police discovered a school on fire, in which extensive damage was caused.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand), police on patrol this morning found a gutted private vehicle extensively damaged.

A school was also stoned and police dispersed a mob with tearsmoke.

A gathering also took place in which a youth was seen with a petrol bomb. Police fired birdshot to disperse them. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand), the home of a councillor, Mr Khumalu, was extensively gutted by arsonists. No arrests or injuries were reported.

At Lynville, in the Witbank area, police used tearsmoke and birdshot when a shopping centre was burned. A group of blacks were also dispersed when they erected a barricade of burning typres.

Further incidents of stoning of police vehicles occurred and in one case a black male was fatally wounded and 11 others injured.

In Evaton, a black female and male were arrested of possession of petrol bombs.

Petrol bombs were also used in attacks on schools. A bus was also badly damaged when set alight.

In Sebokeng, Vereeniging, an incident of stone-throwing occurred as well as a petrol bomb attack.

In Mitchells Plain (Cape), this afternoon a mob of coloureds threw stones at private vehicles.

At Guguletu (Cape), early this morning a private vehicle was also gutted.

At Phillipi in the Cape, an expensive private vehicle was also set on fire.

At Khyayelisha (Cape), a similar incident occurred.

At Mitchells Plain, another private vehicle was stoned this afternoon.

At Guguletu (Cape), a mob of blacks threw stones at a private vehicle this afternoon.

In Landsdowne, Cape, a South African Defence Force vehicle was stoned a by a mob. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand), a mob of blacks threw stones at a delivery vehicle and were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke and shotguns.

At Sterkstroom, in the border, blacks threw stones at South African Police members. One black male and a black female were arrested.

At Motherwell, in the eastern province, police discovered the corpse of a young black woman under burning tyres.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand), a delivery vehicle was stoned, and damage was caused. No arrests or injuries were reported.

Ends report.

Police Report 2 Deaths at Crossroads Overnight

MB080726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0722 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 8, SAPA — Following is the 8 am SAP Public relations report on unrest in the country: received at 9:02 am.

"Stonethrowing and incidents of arson have been reported since 6:00 pm last night.

"At Mitchells Plain in the western Cape, there were various minor incidents of stonethrowing. One group of coloureds was seemingly responsible for all the incidents.

"The police arrested 1 coloured male during one incident of stonethrowing. In the black residential area of Cross Roads in the Western Cape, 2 black men were fatally wounded and another 2 wounded when the police fired at a mob of arsonists hurling petrol-bombs at a private truck. The truck was extensively damaged.

"In the Elsies River coloured residential area, the police arrested 2 coloured males during a stonethrowing incident. A mob of coloureds also erected barricades in a road, but fled when the police fired shots to disperse them. No injuries were reported.

"At Khayalitsha, a black residential area in the Cape, arsonists caused extensive damage to a school. At Chesterville near Durban, a small group of blacks threw petrol-bombs at a development board vehicle, which was completely destroyed in the ensuing fire.

"In the border area (East London) two incidents of stoning of delivery vehicles occurred. Both vehicles were extensively damaged. The police in one of the incidents, fired birdshot at the stonethrowers.

"At Kingsburgh also near East London, a group of blacks stonethrowers fled when the police fired shots to disperse them. Two schools, the Tshikwani and the Njathi schools, in the residential area of New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, were both extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Sporadic stonethrowing at private vehicles also occurred in Kwathema on the East Rand and Soweto near Johannesburg. At Soweto the police fired birdshot at a group of blacks stoning a bus. The bus was extensively damaged."

Ends report.

Ciskei Police Report Weekend Petrol Bombings

MB080643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2026 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] East London, Oct 7, SAPA — A Dutch Reformed Church, two schools and several houses in Ciskei were damaged after petrol bombs were thrown at them over the weekend.

Ciskei's police liaison officer, Lieutenant Mavuso Ngwendu, said today two of the houses, at Noncampa Village near Zwelitsha, belonged to members of the Ciskei police force.

He said damage to the Dutch Reformed Church building, also in Noncampa, was estimated at r1500. No arrests have been made. Lieut Ngwendu said damage estimated at more than r9000 was caused when two classrooms at Pirie Mission primary school near Dimbasa were destroyed by fire. A number of arrests were made.

Funiwe secondary school at Khambasher near Zwelitsha was extensively damaged when set alight.

The house of an acting headman, Mr B. Bunyula, was extensively damaged when set alight at Gwiligwili Village near Mout Coke.

The House of Mr Solomon Mbambani was destroyed by fire when it was petrol bombed at Masele Village near Zwelitsha.

Nine people were arrested in connection with the incident, Lieut Ngwendu said.

The house of a trader, Mr Mandisi Ntsodo, was gutted by fire at Ntsaikizini village.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB071035 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 October carries a front-page article reporting "Japan is certain to impose economic sanctions against South Africa." The paper cites "informed sources" as saying an announcement is expected as early as next week on sanctions similar to those imposed by the United States, which are seen as "mild." An official of the Department of Trade and Industry in Pretoria said privately: "It is a very difficult situation. We trade a lot with Japan and we don't want to embarrass them in any way."

An article by Ramsay Molne, also on the front page, reports on *THE NEW YORK TIMES* interview with Secretary of State George Shultz, in which he "urged the South African Government to send out a 'signal' of its willingness to engage in the search for a political compromise with blacks." Milne calls Shultz' comments "the strongest call yet made for South Africa to negotiate with its black leaders," and notes the secretary's statement that "apartheid is through."

An editorial in the paper titled "Political Divide" cites "ambiguity" in P.W. Botha's statements which "muffles both the message and its interpretation." Comparing the comments in *BEELD* and the *SOWETAN* on his speech in Port Elizabeth, the editorial notes, "there is a vast gap between the white and the black newspapers' perceptions of what Mr Botha has offered." "This is the gulf that any negotiation process has to bridge." The paper concludes that P.W. Botha's first task is "to restore his government's credibility."

An article by David Braun notes that the state president's offer of black participation in the President's Council "does represent a major change in Government policy and is an attempt to give the negotiation process a boost." He notes that if blacks are allowed on the President's Council it would be "'restructured' so that it will no longer have the function of arbitrating on deadlocked legislation." This would make the President's Council "solely an advisory body" which could become "a kind of commission of inquiry." Braun states this move "represents a fundamental shift in Nationalist thinking. It will show blacks something of the process of decisionmaking affecting all population groups." Noting that "according to Nationalist thinking" blacks would eventually be appointed to the cabinet and other executive bodies, Braun notes this would probably be interpreted as meaningless without legislative power. He says there is talk in government of "rotating the presidency and key ministries," with each ministry controlled by a "joint council" in which all population groups could be represented. While his would be unwieldy and expensive, Braun concludes that this system is worthwhile "in terms of checks and balances and the guarantees it holds for each group."

In the "Undercurrent Affairs" column, Harvey Tyson notes that it is evident from his brief visit to the eastern Cape that "no single group — let alone a centralized, polarised government — can put things right." Instead, he notes, solutions are being sought and found in many country towns without the government's knowledge. Because of the suffering caused by boycotts in eastern Cape towns, Tyson notes "racially divided communities are coming together and beginning to understand each other."

Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 4-10 October carries an analysis by Patrick Laurence of President Botha's speech in Port Elizabeth which says it held "three inter-related statements." "First, a clear and unambiguous commitment to power-sharing at the highest level between all South Africans." "Second, a pledge to negotiate the precise formula for power-sharing with the leaders of all communities." "Third, while recognising the right of the four homelands which opted to accept 'independence' from Pretoria — Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — to retain their independence, Botha accepted that the rest of South Africa constituted a single policy which would have to find a common solution for all the people living within its boundaries." Universal franchise and a single citizenship within a "united though truncated South Africa can only be achieved within a federal framework," Laurence says. Botha did not use the words federation or federal, Laurence notes, but "National Party politicans are past masters at introducing previously unacceptable concepts under new names."

"Grafted onto the federal core is at least one more idea: confederal links between the united but truncated South Africa and its supposedly independent teritories," Laurence point out. Confederations often evolve into federations, he says, "and the eventual reunification of South Africa under Botha's formula cannot be ruled out, especially in view of the vastly greater economic strength of even a truncated South Africa and the strong ties of kinship between millions of its citizens and those that live in the four supposedly independent states." Botha has two critical tests ahead, Laurence says: to draw black leaders of stature into negotiations with him, and to ensure that his powersharing commitment is not sabotaged from within by his own party.

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 6 October says in an editorial that "President Botha has at last opened the door to the negotiating room" and must now lure his reluctant guest inside. To achieve this, Botha "should demonstrate his calm, his confidence and his control of affairs by lifting the state of emergency which, apart from the wrong signals it has sent the rest of the world, is no longer cost effective in terms of lives lost or black alienation. He should seize the opportunity of Nelson Mandela's illness (before the man dies in prison and all hell breaks loose) and ship him out of the country on a one-way ticket to medical treatment abroad. He should stop dithering about influx control and announce a moratorium on all pass arrests until Parliament abolishes the relevant Acts next year. And he should announce all these moves in clear and simple language that even his most wilful critics can hear and understand." If then the black leaders still refuse to enter the conference room, the West will know who to blame, it concludes.

In a second edtiorial, the *SUNDAY TIMES* says Botha's "passionate defence of the Group Areas Act was a quixotic tilt at windmills." "To talk about open constitutional agendas and then insist on the maintenace of a cornerstone of one political philosophy is contradictory. If the government, for tactical reasons, will not now announce the Act's abolition or drastic revision, it should, at least for strategic concerns, have the discretion to keep silent about its retention," it says.

In a column in the same edition, David Welsh, professor of South African studies at the University of Cape Town, says "Until ordinary blacks in the streets of Langa, Soweto or New Brighton become convinced that concrete tangible things that improve their lives are happening, reform has no chance of creating the political space in which negotiation politics can take place." It is highly doubtful whether any significant negotiation can take place unless influx control is abolished and the Group Areas Act repealed, he says. Welsh also says he can see little "prospect of an accommodation until the ANC is recognized as a vital party in any negotiation." It is unrealistic, he says, to expect the ANC to abandon its use of violence, as major strategy, to embark upon negotiations with a government "that it viscerally distrusts." He notes, however, that "adversaries go in for posturing before they talk," and hopes "we are in this stage of preliminary skirmishing."

Fleur de Villiers comments in the same edition that Botha has finally announced his agenda for reform, and it "stands revealed as nothing more or less that a federal system." Apartheid is a decaying system, she notes, and its last two pillars — the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act — are all that remain. "The latter has always been regarded as the foundation stone of apartheid — but what is the good of a foundation stone if there are no walls, ceilings, pillars or roof?" Many will argue that the foundation has been left in place to enable the building of a new "neo-apartheid" to preclude simple majority rule, she says, and Botha's own words even support that view. She argues that Botha is still saying "never" to abolishing the Group Areas Act, but with less and less conviction. Apartheid as a policy has collapsed, he says, and it is time to enlist builders to design something better in its place.

Richard McNeill notes in a column in the same edition that it is "nonsense for the Government to continue to plead that it does not want to 'prescribe' solutions for black participation." This is a poor excuse for lack of positive action, he says. The Government keep saying it wants "responsible leaders" of the black community to join in the reform process, but it has given no framework for them to do so. It must go on the offensive, send out invitations, and be seen to do "something bold and positive", he says. "Even tea and cucumber sandwiches at Groote Schuur would be a start."

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 6 October carries a report by David Brier which says that "members of the President's Council are furious with President P.W. Botha for dictating to them in advance what their findings should be on the Group Areas Act, which enforces residential and other forms of apartheid." Members of the President's Council who were approached for comments on Botha's statements on the act "preferred to express their outrage confidentially without being identified," Breier reports. Some expressed their "horror" that Botha said there would only be administrative changes to the act, because it had been made "clear to them that they had an open brief, although they risked having their report rejected if it clashed with Government policy."

In an accompanying article, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says the cabinet is seriously split over Botha's statement that the act must be retained. "Both of Mr Botha's coloured and Indian Cabinet colleagues are adamant that the Group Areas Act must go or be drastically changed. And some of the more reformist-minded white ministers are also known to favour amendments to the Act," it says.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Comments on Situation in Uganda, RSA

MB041948 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] President Kaunda has appealed to workers and management in parastatal companies to work hard in order to save the institutions from collapse as a result of the current downturn of the country's economy.

Commenting on whether Zambia was in a position to recognize the new military government in Uganda which came into power on 27 July after ousting the former Uganda president, Milton Obote, who has since been offered political asylum in Zambia, Dr Kaunda said Zambia will study the situation in Uganda.

Speaking for the first time since the coup took place in Uganda, Dr Kaunda said that Zambia had received the ousted Uganda ruler and his family and is currently studying the situation in Uganda. He said the future of Uganda was far from being clear, and that what was currently taking place in that country did not encourage anyone to make a move.

President Kaunda noted that although Dr Obote is accused of killing people in Uganda, the new government is also being accused of the same offense.

President Kaunda has ruled out discussions of the South African problem with the racist regime because of its abrogation of past agreements with Frontline countries. He said he has no courage [as heard] to meet President Botha after his government has violated both the Nkomata Accord with Mozambique and the Lusaka Agreement with Angola. President Kaunda, who described South Africa as an outcast society, said he was disappointed with the regime's misbehavior as it could not be trusted because it was bent on making things difficult for people in the region.

He said South Africa had so far broken each and every agreement with Frontline countries, and discussions with President Botha could only be held if there was assurance that the problems would finally be solved.

Kaunda Interview on RSA Situation

MB070914 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 6 Oct 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The newly elected chairman of southern Africa's Frontline States, President Kaunda of Zambia, has added his voice to those appealing to Britain to toughen his stance on sanctions against South Africa. Apart from anything else, the president feels that the problems engendered by the continuation of Pretoria's apartheid system represent a potential threat to the whole of southern Africa as he told BBC's Michael Woodridge in Lusaka:

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] There is no doubt at all that what is taking place in South Africa today is a threat to the entire region of southern Africa; it is a direct threat to our security, and a violent explosion is coming unless he [not further identified] moves in a good time. And the only thin thread on which we might hang to avert the explosion is by applying economic sanctions, releasing Nelson Mandela and all other political leaders who are imprisoned by the regime there, lifting the ban on ANC, and enabling President Botha himself calling a meeting of all the leaders and together attempt to map out the future of their own country.

[Woodridge] You were instrumental recently in arranging talks between leading South African businessmen and the ANC. Do you feel that those talks acieved anything?

[Kaunda] I would say a great deal in terms of bringing South Africans together. Businessmen came here and met the African National Congress leadership under President Tambo. The meeting was exceptionally cordial, frank, brutally frank I might say — but very constructive indeed. Both sides agreed that if possible they should meet again. And we in Zambia are quite happy to try and arrange yet another meeting between them. Such meetings are very useful.

[Woodridge] Early this week, President Botha further outlined his ideas for political reform for blacks at the Cape National Party congress, indicating they could participate in the advisory President's Council and apparently suggesting that black political apsirations could be accommodated within a federal structure. Do you see this as a significant step forward?

[Kaunda] Unless President Botha hits the nail on the head, he will be going around in circles. What the people of South Africa want to hear, what we in this region want to hear, what the OAU and indeed the rest of mankind want to hear, is that President

Botha declares from one of his platforms that apartheid is finished, we are going to bury it. Because unless he does that, all that he is doing is cosmetic, there is nobody who is going to take him seriously. [End recording]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves on 3-Nation Tour, Bahamas Meeting

MB050845 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left this evening for a tour of three countries — Cuba, Nicaragua, and Guyana. He will also head Zimbabwe's delegation to the conference of the Commonwealth heads of government, to be held in the Bahamas on 16 October. Afterwards, he will take part in activities marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN Organization in New York.

Mugabe Arrives in Cuba

For Havana coverage of the visit to Cuba by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, please see the Cuba section of the 8 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

President Tours Earth Satellite Station

MB041733 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] President Canaan Banana has described the Mazowe Earth satellite station as a remarkable development that has enabled Zimbabwe to establish direct telecommunications links with the international community. Comrade Banana was speaking after touring the complex today. The earth satellite station built under a loan agreement between Zimbabwe and Japan has enabled the country to cut its dependence on South Africa's telecommunications network.

President Banana said he is satisfied with preparations made to train staff to maintain the equipment at the station. The Mazowe earth satellite station was opened officially by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in August. It will put Zimbabwe in direct contact with Malawi, Belgium, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Greece, and the United States.